Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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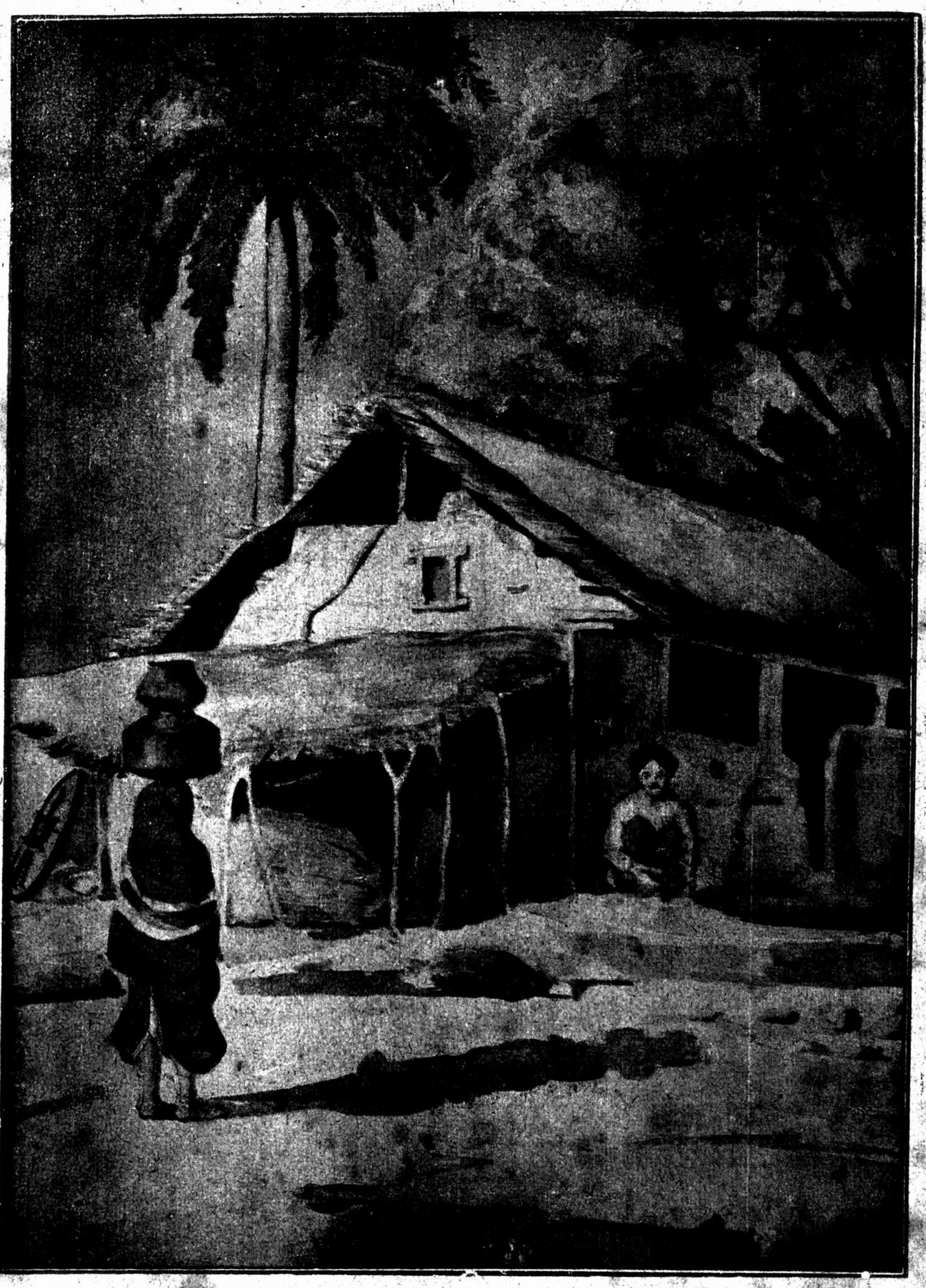


"INDIA LIVES IN VILLAGES"

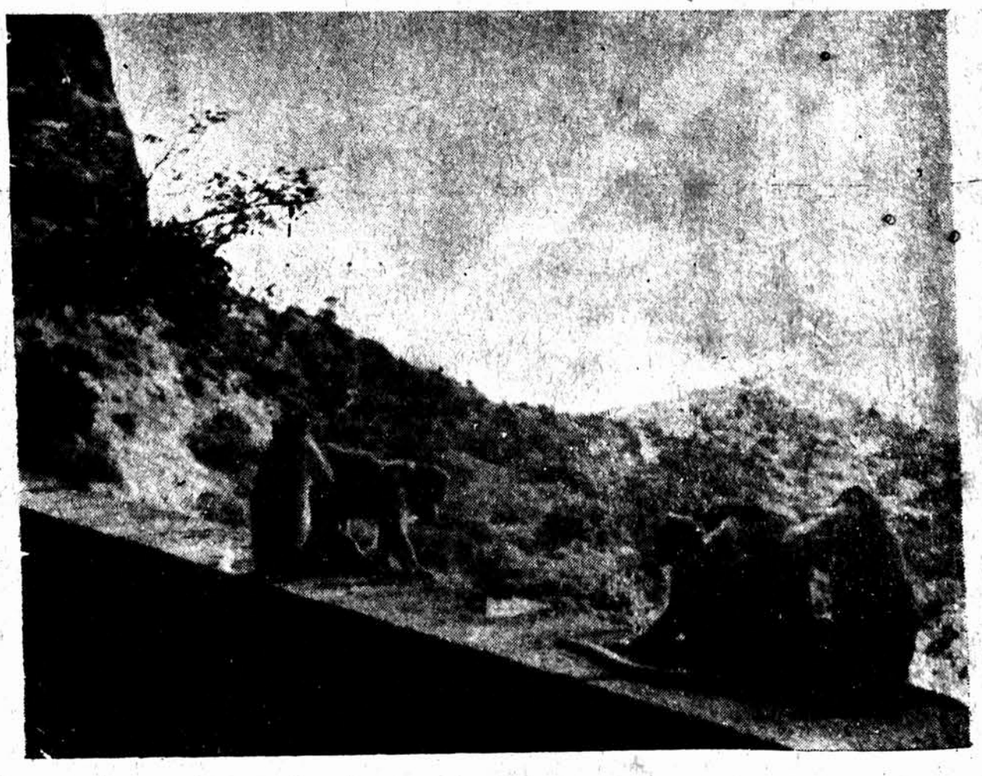
—Photo by G. V. Chandvadkar

Agastya Temple

—Sundararajan.

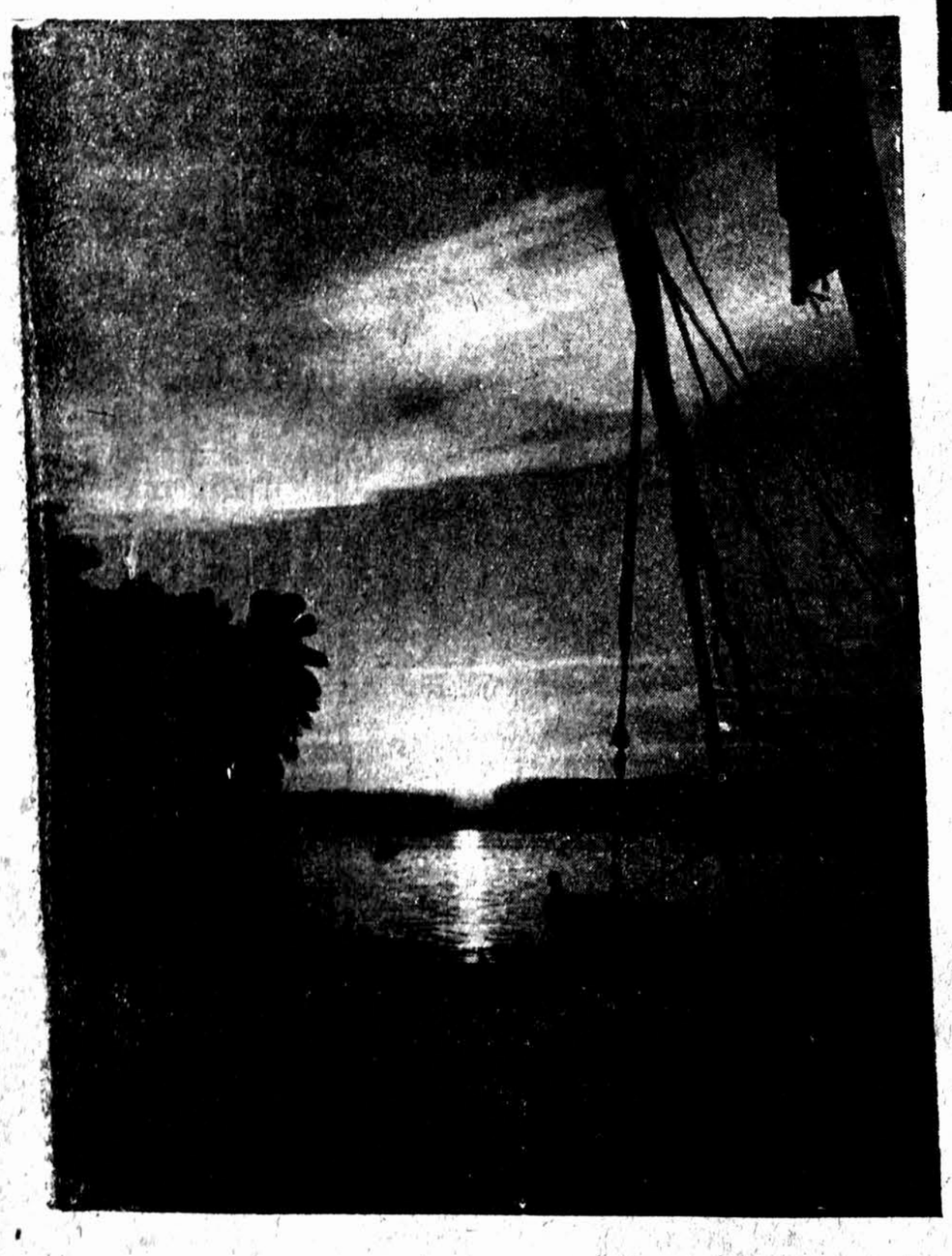
BEAUTY SPOT

—Dhrangadrawala.



"Their Morning Toilet."

—J. V. Bhat.



Sunset on the River

-Rajan.

A village car festival.

—Purniah.

MASKED INVADERS IN CHINA:

Japanese soldiers in a "mechanical ear" equipped outpost in North China, wear their gas masks after beating off a Chinese attack.

Italian boys, members of the Ballila-organisation, in air-defence training. The boys, wearing gas-masks and armed with rifles rushing through a gas-fog."

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The Sukkur Bar Association gave a party to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai during his recent visit to Sind.

De Valera Breaks The Last Imperial Fetters: Does The Miracle Of Working The Constitution To Wreck It

Ireland Becomes Free Sovereign State

"Ireland was never a British colony. A Kingdom it has been, separated from Great Britain or united to it; but a description of its status in terms of the status of Canada or South Africa could never become a full definition of the integral notion of Ireland —or of the historic Irish nation—either for the purpose of its constitutional law or its international relations."

This statement was made by Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, Vice-President of the Executive Council, in an address on "The Constitution and the National Life," delivered to a meeting of the Roger Casement (Dublin North-West) Fianna Fail Cumann, in Wynn's Hotel, Dublin in Mail week.

"Our people have, therefore, given themselves a new legal system for both these purposes. The nation is enthroned as never before in our law.

"Within the framework of this new system, every Irishman, no matter what his creed, no matter what his politics, and no matter to what sphere of politics he belongs, has a full opportunity to take his place, to pull his weight in our public life and to play his part in the building up of a sound and progressive national policy.

"Under this new Constitution the people and the people only, are the masters. The sovereignty of the State resides in them.

"It is theirs to decide in the last resort every question of national or public policy; theirs to frame or alter the form of the State as they think fit; theirs to choose the Government, and, from time to time as the national interests may require, to determine the measure and the methods of our international relationships.

"Down With Barriers"

"For the first time, I think, in our history, an Irish Constitution declares Ireland to be an independent sovereign State", continued Mr O'Kelly.

"Let us not miss the meaning and the scope of these declarations. Let it not be said of any of us hereafter that we did not consciously live through this great moment, which means so much to the future of our beloved country.

"This instrument makes many landmarks, and, as well, it throws down the barriers which have prevented the full co-operation of our countrymen in the work of the nation.

"Let us", he declared "put an end to the dissensions which have divided us so deeply and to the bickerings and the bitterness which have poisoned our politics and prevented the restoration and the growth of a healthy national life

"Great national problems still await solution, but, at last, we have a national political system which will help and not hinder us in our task.

"Let us bend all our energies towards the building up of a great Christian Commonwealth here, and, as the Constitution directs, let us strive to establish justice and charity in all the institutions of the State and, above all, to practise three virtues in our political and social dealings.

"Can we doubt that an Irish State so constructed and so maintained will stand full in the light of our great traditions and square with our history and our heritage?

"Can we doubt, either, the importance of the part which in such circumstances this small island may still play in the domain of foreign affairs and the value of its contribution to the peace and harmony of the world?"

The 29th of December would, Mr. O'Kelly declared, stand as a great landmark in the history of this country, because that great instrument—the Constitution—was not only the culminating achievement in a long constitutional struggle, but it laid the foundation of a new Irish Commonwealth and held the promise of a great new natioanal fulfilment.

The law of a country was never wholly and rarely for long out of touch with its national life. They could not mould an age to suit an institution made in a previous age, and if there was clash between the problems of a period and the institutions of a period, it was the institutions which must give way.

He referred to the fact that the Constitution of 1922 had been amended 26 times in thirteen years so that the whole regime set up in 1922 had been radically altered.

It was a case, he feared, of a whole body of institutions being out of touch with the very period in which they were made. They had that Constitution fettered, as a matter of law, to the Treaty of 1921, which had partitioned the national territory, had divided the people politically and had even plunged the country into civil war.

Life Of The Nation

He thought they would agree that a Constitution, whether written or unwritten, had a definite place in the life of a nation, and that a Constitution which so limited the legislative sovereignty of the nation as did that of 1922, could not indefinitely claim its allegience of hold a permanent place in its life or its evolution.

On those grounds alone the necessity for a new Constitution was manifest in the present year. Their new Constitution took account of the embarrassments of the old constitutional situation, and it had also regard to the constitutional systems of other countries, but it was concerned more with the life of the individual citizen and of the life of the nation.

If they studied the mentality or national outlook behind most of the constitutions recently enacted they would find that the balance of the emphasis swung away from the organs of government and tended more and more to be laid on the social character of the political community itself.

Constitutions were not imposed from outside on such nations as the United States of America, Portugal or Australia, without regard to their national ideas, and outlook or their international needs, but were the result of an attitude, a national frame of mind towards certain fundamental questions, and, to some extent, towards the events which were taking place in the world generally.

The Constitution of 1922 was not entirely of their own making; its mechanism was that of the British colony of a hundred years ago, while its constitutional guarantees were "the rights of man".

It took little account of their nationhood and even less of the tone of their national thought or the trend of their national development. It took no account at all of the great philosophy of human life and conduct with which their people had been identified for fifteen hundred years, and by which the destiny of their race had largely, if not wholly, been determined.

Lesson Learned

More, perhaps, than ever before in their history their people had, since 1922, been brought into touch with other peoples.

They had been watching the development of ideas and movements in other countries, and had not failed to observe the force of the impact of those ideas and movements upon the world at large.

They found systems of government erected upon the negation of those very ideas and ideals which had been the basis and substance of our national life and national policy for centuries.

They found systems and schools whose doctrine was the denial of

(Continued On Page 52)

PEOPLE'S BARD OF DAGHESTAN

Suleiman, Nominee To Supreme Soviet Dies At 68

"Suleiman Stalsky, the poet made a tremendous impression on me, and, I know, on everyone else too", said Maxim Gorky, the great proletarim writer at the First Congress of Soviet Writers, after his first meeting with the national poet of Daghestan. "I saw this wise old man, who can neither read nor write sitting on the platform whispering to himself as he composed his verses. Then this 20th century Homer recited his poetry with wonderful power People who can create such poetic gems as Suleiman should oe cherished."

Suleiman Stalsky was born in 1869, in the village of Ashaga Stal in the Kyurin mountains.

"My mother was carrying me when my father drove her from the house and married another woman." Stalsky relates. "I was born in my uncle's cattleshed. A strange woman nursed me, calling me her cub. I lived with her till I was seven, when my father took me.

"I grew up as I was born, in a cattleshed along with the beasts. A few years later my father went out of his mind, and I started to work at the age of 13 as a labourer in Derbent. Then I worked in the plantations for a while, and after that I worked as a labourer on a railway, and later in the oil fields at Baku.

"When I was 30 I went back to my native village and married a poor peasant girl, an orphan.

"One day when I came home to dinner I heard the songs of some 'ashugs' (wandering folk bards—Ed.).

" 'Devil take it, all this has been in my mind for ages!' I thought as I listened.

" 'Those are my words!' I shouted.

" 'What are you talking about, you poor fool!' they answered. 'Look at myself, if those words came from your lips, you would be a nightingale.'

"That very day I composed my first song, in which I sang among other things:

The nightingale that loves the rose
To sing so sweet must surely close
Its eyes to all the wrongs and woes
Of men who groan in poverty!

One time, while resting by a spring, I sang a song about the tsarist judges. The mullah hearing it hit me on the breast with his stick and shouted:

" 'Whoever heard of a hungry ragamuffin teaching the tsarist judges. You mangy scrub!'

I seized the mullah and lifted him off the ground. He turned pale and fled into the village. Then the elders came for me, for they wanted to put me in jail. But I got off lightly as my friends swore on the Koran that I was only joking with the mullah and meant no harm. I was allowed to go free but with strict orders to stop composing 'dirty' songs. A poet, however, cannot be made silent."

To conquer Daghestan the tsarist government waged long and fierce wars not only against the Turks and Persians, but also against the peoples of the country. For 25 years Iman Shamil led the national struggle of the Daghestan people against the tsar, and even after Shamil's defeat in 1859, the unrest in Daghestan continued. A general insurrection broke out all over the country in 1877, but it was suppressed with much cruelty and bloodshed.

In his poem on the struggle of the people, Stalsky denounced the oppression of Daghestan. Referring to the "aksakals," the rich village elders, he sang:

The aksakal—you see his stand
With greedy eyes and blood-stained hand!
For but a mite he'd sell our land—
In him there is no trace of honour.

Here is what he sang about the judges:

Oh, venomous and vicious tribe!
You'd sell your very mothers, judges!
Unless we offer you a bribe
You never heed us, hated judges!

And this is what he sang about the mullahs:

The gifts collected for the poor
To take yourselves you will make sure.
The smell of food will you first lure,
You always are the first, you mullahs!

The tsarist government pursued here as elsewhere the policy of "divide and rule" setting one nationality against another. Stalsky fought against this:

Ho, Mussulman, Russian and Jew
We are as one—then let us unite!

"Before the Revolution I never had enough to eat," says Stalsky. "I was always borrowing bread from the neighbours and was always in debt to them. Now a prosperous life is being built up before my eyes. This year my family received nearly five tons of grain for 300 workdays (a workday is a measure of labour on collective farms—Ed.). I never had so much grain in all my life, although my hair is grey.

"Formerly, however hard I worked and sweated, the fruits of my labours went to the khans and the beks (local native landlords—Ed.) and the state officials. But now everyone's work is reckoned, and whether he works with his hands or his brain his labour is honoured."

Stalsky composes songs on social and political themes:

All nations now have equal rights,
Beyond recall the ancient slights.
Your victories, my land, are light
To all the peoples, Daghestan!
Lezghin and Russian and the Jew
Are one, and single aims pursue!

During the Civil War he wrote:

He limps, the camel that we hate,
Our sweat who drank; our food who ate.
The way of valor's hard and straight,
But Stalin, teacher of the wise, the great
One, leads us on to victory.

In 1924, when he heard of Lenin's death he sang:

Than this hear 'twere better to sleep th' eternal slumber!
Our fair and fragrant gardens wasted by a fearsome drought...
But Lenin's comrades live. We know that they the stars outnumber
And in the spring again we'll see the flowers blossom out.

The struggle and victories of the peoples of Stalsky's fatherland are inseparably connected with the name of Stalin:

Ere Lenin's life blood ceased to flow.
He left us counsels, Daghestan,
And Stalin made a solemn vow
The work to finish, Dagheston.

When M. I. Kalinin, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, presented Stalsky the Order of Lenin, the poet gave vent to his feelings in the following verses:

In my wrinkled, swarthy hands
This hallowed gift I fondly hold.
I sense a ringing in my blood—
My blood believes not I am old.

* * *

Of city lights I saw the gleam
And shady park and running stream
But never, even in a dream,
I saw the youth of Suleiman.

* * *

Though countless men are brave and dare.
Not all of them the honor share
The Lenin Order proud to bear
Through life, at once the nation's and their own!

He has a remarkable song about Stalin:

Fearless, looking far ahead,
And by the mighty Party led,
The people march in firmest tread
With you, their emblem, Stalin!
For toilers, burning bright and clear,
You are a light from year to year
That points to where there is no fear,
No fear, only joy, O Stalin!

WOMAN AS HENRY VIII.: Miss Evelyn Waller, of Loughton, Essex. On the right is Miss Waller as she will appear in a play entitled "The Six Wives of Henry," which is to be presented at Loughton next month. Miss Waller made her costume from odds and ends at a total cost of 7s. 6d.

As A Frenchman Sees It

Punctuality With Englishmen Is More Than A Habit; It Is A Vice

M. Andre Maurois, the French writer, who has earned fame and fortune telling the French about the English, has come to London to talk on his favourite subject.

Advice—to a young Frenchman coming to England for the first time—to a French statesman crossing the Channel—and to a French lady visiting London for the season—are the titles of three essays he read recently at the French Embassy in aid of the King Edward Hospital Fund for London.

EVEN JURIES ARE DIFFERENT

I saw M. Maurois at the Savoy. He speaks English like an Englishman, writes a correspondent in the British Press.

He told me some of the advice he was going to give his fellow-countrymen.

"Never commit a murder in England", he tells young Frenchmen. "Before a French jury, if you have a little imagination and a good lawyer, you can save your head, but these twelve Englishmen!

"They will hear you, with disgust, talk about your sentimental motives—and hang you.

ENGLISH DINNERS CONDEMNED.

Mr. Maurois talked about food.

"People will tell you," he said, "that one doesn't eat well in England.

"This is far from being true. Two meals in England are excellent, breakfast and tea. One, the lunch, is mediocre, and one, the dinner, is bad.

"Young Frenchmen must learn to partake of new pleasures porridge, haddock and marmalade.

OBSERVATIONS ON TIME-KEEPING

To the ladies M. Maurois says, "Punctuality with the Englishman is more than a habit. It is a vice. If you are asked to attend at 8-30 it means in England 8.30 and not 8.29 or 8.31, or even less, as in Paris, 9.15.

"Even in the country you are expected to be punctual.

"I have seen a Frenchman arrive at a country house after three hours in a car at 1.32 when he had been asked for 10.30 and his hostess greeted him gently but severely with the remark. 'We had begun to be quite worried about you.'

"On another occasion I was lunching in London, and, when one lady had not arrived at five minutes past the appointed hour, the hostess said, 'We'll start, because I suppose Patricia must have broken her leg.'

"Five minutes later the telephone rang and the butler, after answering it, announced 'Lady Patricia regrets that she cannot come as she has broken her leg".

LOVE AND DRESS.

Of Englishmen as lovers M. Maurois said he had very little to say. "It is dangerous ground," he explained.

He advises Frenchmen to dress discreetly in England, and quotes the statement of Miss Jane Harris that she only realised that a former Duke of Devonshire was a duke when she saw his sock peeping through a whole in his shoe.

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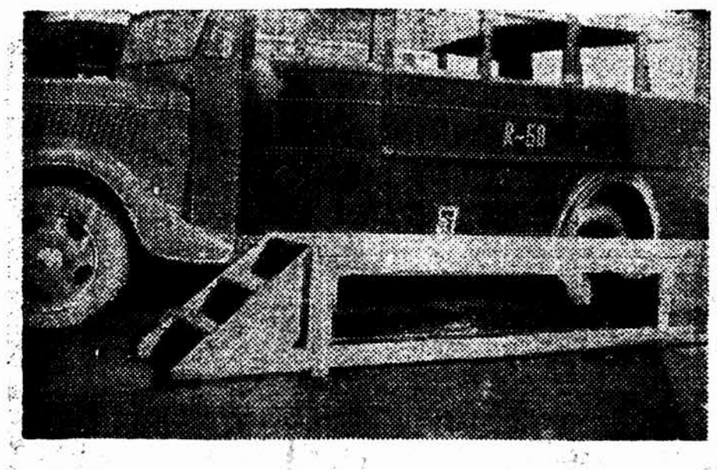
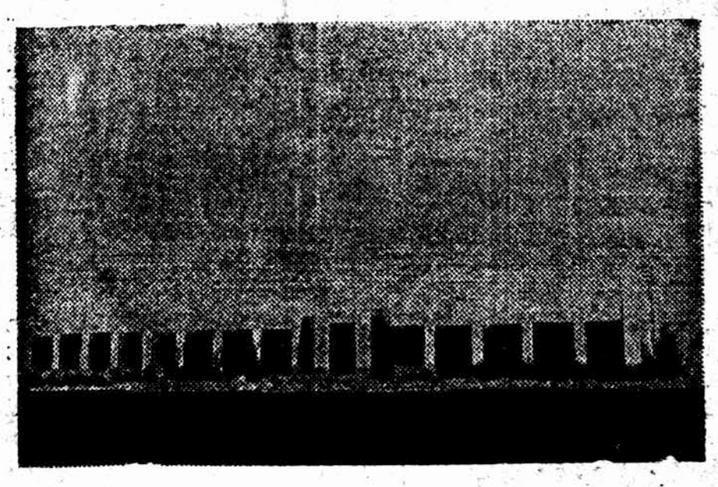


Air-Cushioned Cars for American employees of Bahrein Petroleum Co. Ltd. in Bahrein



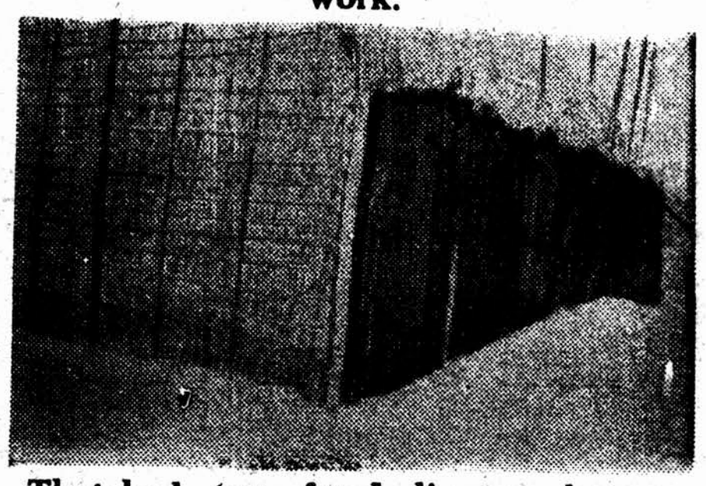
Air-Conditioned quarters of American employees of Bahrein Petroleum Co.

INDIANS' PLIGHT IN BAHREIN

We published the other day a letter describing the plight of Indian employees of the Bahrein Petroleum Company, Ltd.

The attention of the Imperial Citizenship Association was drawn to the deplorable state of affairs six months back, and conditions are reported, have not improved. The photographs reproduced here are eloquent of the discriminatory treatment between American and Indian employees in the Bahrein.

This is how Indian and Arab employees of the Bahrein Petroleum Company are taken in open trucks to the place of work.



Thatched huts for Indian employees of Bahrein Petroleum Company.

DUBLIN'S FIGHTING BEAUTY

Rebel Leader Becomes First Woman M. P.

The keen morning air, wafted in through the sand-bagged windows of the Dublin College of Surgeons, braced the tense nerves of the men in new green uniforms crouching over their weapons. They had worked all night to fortify the building. Now they were to undergo their baptism of fire.

"I can do all that a man can do for his country, and I expect you all to do what I can do!"

That was what the leader had said. Those black eyes, staring out of the pale face, had burned into you. Standing there, tall and nonchalant under the lights in the hall, with her green jacket, breeches, shining top-boots and Sam Browne, stroking back the dark hair that strayed over her brow, you would not have thought her the great lady she was.

She was a real wild daughter of Ireland—hunting, shooting, flirting, drinking sometimes, harum-scarum, stopping at nothing. A great lady who knew how to talk to a fighting man and could twist the toughest round her finger. Dublin's fighting beauty! writes the Hon. Mrs Francis Lascelles in "Answers."

It was Easter Week, 1916. The Irish Rebellion was about to begin. Constance Georgine, Countess Markievicz, with some of the most desperate of the rebels, had occupied the College of Surgeons during the night.

Already firing had broken out in all parts of Dublin, and from the upper windows of the college, watchers saw khaki-clad groups drawing in towards them from every side-street.

From all sides fire poured into the gallant but ill-disciplined rebels behind their primitive barricades. Man after man crumpled to the floor. Shells shrieked overhead and crashed into the walls; tiles cascaded from the roof. The lady *with the burning eyes and* the witty tongue moved among them.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Something had gone wrong in other parts of the city, releasing more troops to attack the college. They were totally surrounded by overwhelming numbers now, and surrender was only a matter of time. The British would probably shoot them out of hand, as rebels.

Suddenly a party burst from the main entrance of the college and desperately fought their way down Grafton Street towards College Green, leaving a trail of dead and dying behind him. They were the survivors, led by Countess Markievicz.

At College Green the shrunken band were overwhelmed. A few days later Countess Markievicz, with the other Republican leaders, listened to sentence of death being passed upon her. When they went to her cell to tell her that her sentence had been commuted to penal servitude for life, she turned on them like a fury.

"That is because I am a woman!" she burst out. "It is all wrong. I fought beside the men. You must punish me the same as the rest!"

Two years passed—and the countess was released, to embark on a still more sensational chapter of her romantic career.

The daughter of the ninth Earl Scarbrough, Constance Georgine Gore-Booth first saw the light of day one sunny morning in 1884, in a rambling old country manor on her father's beautiful Sligo estate.

At nineteen she was the beauty of County Sligo, the best woman shot, the best horsewoman, the best dancer, owner of the wittiest tongue from Cork to Ballyshannon.

Like so many of her generation, she was fired with the idea of an independent Ireland and the revival of the ancient Celtic glories and traditions.

It was not long before she was a member of that dreaded secret society which has never been exposed—the sinister Irish Republican Brotherhood. From this sprang the Irish Citizen Army, the forerunner of the I.R.A.

In 1906 she met a Polish artist, Count Markievicz. They fell in love, and married. But the countess did not abandon her reckless activities.

Then came the War—and the bloody Easter Week of '16.

On her release from prison, Countess Markievicz took the first boat for her beloved Ireland. Soon British Secret Service agents reported that she was once more in the inner counsels of the Irish Republican Party, now led by De Valera, Griffith, and Michael Collins. There was trouble brewing.

WORLD'S FIRST.

At the general election of 1918—the first to be held after the enfranchisement of women—the countess was elected M.P. for St. Patrick's Dublin. But, obedient to Republican policy, she never crossed to England to take her seat at Westminster.

Thus, although the fact is generally forgotten to-day, the first woman M.P. in the world was a wild Irish rebel, who had been condemned to death two years before her election to Parliament.

The "war" against Britain broke out and troops and "Black and Tans" were hurried across the Irish Channel. Snipings, ambushes, midnight murders, savage reprisals on both sides, made Irish life a nightmare. In this guerilla warfare the Countess Markievicz took an active part.

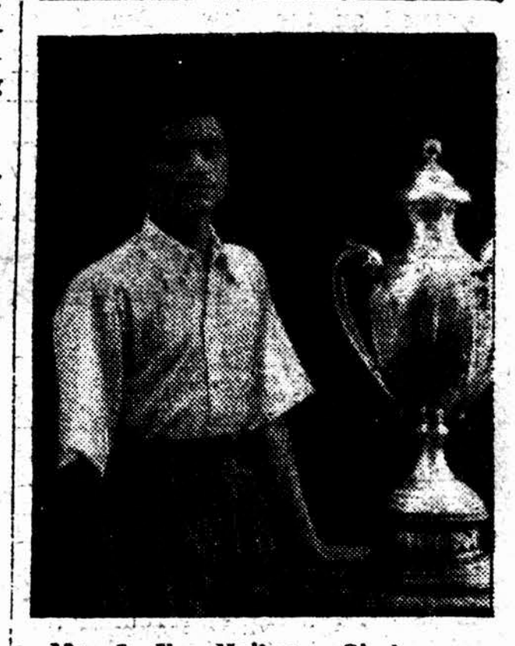
Later in the struggle, she ran the I.R.A. Intelligence Bureau, the most ruthless and efficient of all the Irish underground organisations.

The Treaty which created the Irish Free State deeply disappointed her. She joined De Valera's armed opposition to Collins and Griffith, risking her life daily.

"POLICE AT THE FUNERAL."

When a truce was patched up, the countess was elected an M.P. for Dublin in the Free State Parliament; but refused to take her seat.

In July 1927, Constance, Countess Markievicz died, at the age of forty-three.



Mr. J. V. Kelkar, Sholapur, who won the Sir Fredric Sykes' Cup in the First Aid Competition held by the St. John Ambulance Corps.

A public funeral was demanded. The authorities, fearing trouble, tried to prohibit it, but were forced to yield. The beautiful rebel went to her long rest with all the state of a great queen.

The funeral procession was miles long. All Dublin shut up shop and crowded the streets.

Wild rumours of a Republican 'coup d'etat' ran from mouth to mouth. Hundreds of detectives searched suspicious characters for arms. Free State troops, in full fighting order, stood by in their barracks. But the countess passed peacefully to her grave.

An old lady, renowntd for her turkeys, sold one just before Christmas to a neighbour. Unfortunately it proved particularly tough at the Christmas dinner, and as the purchaser had paid big price for the bird he hurried to the seller without delay.

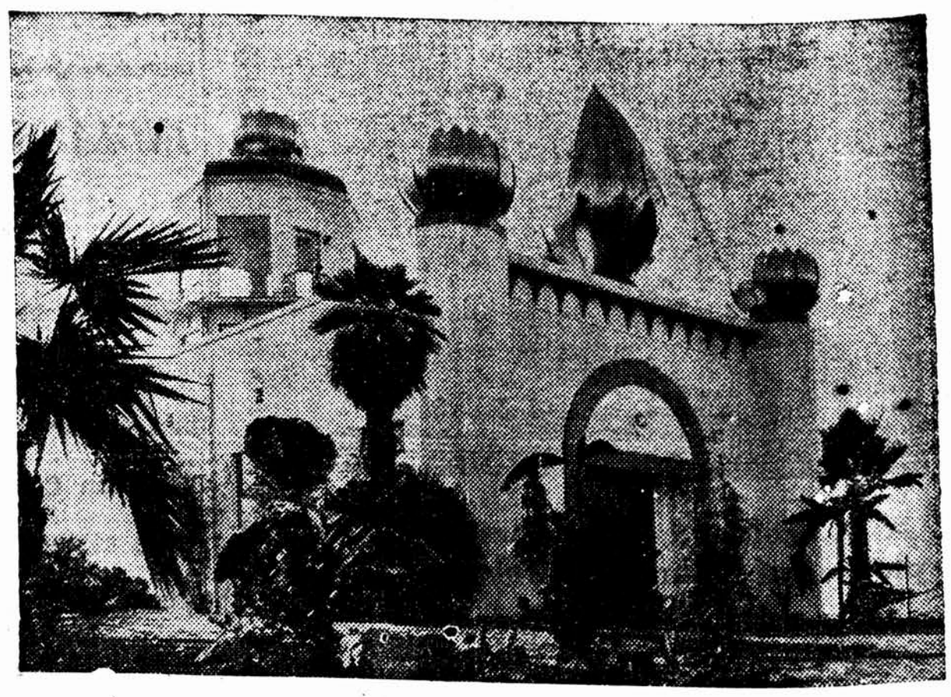
"What do you mean by imposing such a turkey upon me?" he inquired.

"Why, was there anything wrong with it?"

"Wrong, madam? It wasn't good at all."

"Well, it ought to have been," rejoined the dame, "for it won first prize at the poultry show seven years in succession."

Yogoda Dream Hermitage.



Golden Lotus Temple for all religions opened during the New Year in America.

Hindu Temple In America

Where Statues Of Teachers Of World Are Housed

(From A Correspondent.)

Located on a hill-top on the Pacific coast of Encinitas, California, a beautiful temple has been built for Swami Yogananda's Yogoda Sat-Sanga activities in America. The temple has been named as "Golden Lotus Temple of All-Religions" and has been formally opened on the New Year's Day (1938). The temple has a four-storied glass tower and a new lotus design with huge lotus buds encrusted with gold leaf, whose glint in the sun in visible for miles around.

In the interior of the temple, there are statues of the great teachers of the world—Krishna, Christ, Budhha, Rama, Mohamed Zoroaster, Shankaracharya, Confucius, Chaitanya, with special niches for Swami Yogonanda's line of Masters—Babaji, Lahiri Masay and Swami Sriyukteswarji. Saints and teachers of all religions are honoured here and all devotees of God are welcome to meditate at this altar of "Ocean and sky."

In the extensive compound of 17 acres of land Lotus pools, palms, olive and other stately trees and rare plants have added to the splendour and beauty of the temple.

CAVES OF MEDITATION.

The newly constructed "Yogoda Dream Hermitage" is also situated in the same compound. The hermitage has a private sea beach and Oriental caves for meditation. At this Hermitage Swami Yogananda is engaged in the writing of his newest book on the close harmony between the words of Christ and the highest vendantic teachings.

Inner culture, monthly magazine, is also edited at this place. Books and other literature are published at the large Hindu Temple established by Swami Yogananda in Los Angeles in 1925.

All information about the Golden Lotus Temple and other activities of Swami Yogananda in America can be had from the Secretary, Yogoda Sat-Sanga, Ranchi, the head quarters of the Yogoda Sat-Sanga Society of India and the Yoga activities in the East.

"DRINK" IN ANCIENT INDIA

By M. K. VENKATRAMAN

The ideal of a dry India, which the Congress Ministries are out to achieve, was strangely enough, not attempted in ancient India. In the two eras of evolution of the world known as the Krita and Treta yugas among the Hindus, India was a "wet" country in the full sense of the word. Drinking was an honoured practice in both these early periods of Indian history It is curious that although the evils of "drink" were well-known to the denizens of this ancient world, prohibition should not have been attempted in either of these two eras, which are usually be praised as the most virtuous periods of Hinduism and particularly in the Treta yuga,—when the great epic hero of the Ramayana lived, regarded as the "golden age." of India.

In these two early eras of Indian evolution drinks and liquors were regarded as a divine gift obtained by churning the ocean by the celestials. This need not necessarily be regarded as superlative praise alone. There are very frequent and favourable references to drinks, throughout the epic Ramayana, which show that drinks held an honoured place in the daily life of the people, and were indulged in by both the high and the low

Eighteen Varieties Of Liquors

There were two types of liquors familiar to the ancients of India, 'Sura' or natural wines and 'Krita Sura' or artificial wines, distilled by manual manipulation. There are no less than eighteen varieties mentioned in the epic of which not one is known at the present day except as an historical name. 'Varuni' was the strongest liquor known. 'Madhu Varuni,' 'argya varuni,' 'sura,' 'madhya,' 'madhvika,' 'madhurasa,' 'madhu,' 'maireya,' 'madhira,' 'madhu maireya,' 'sauviraka,' 'saarkarasava,' 'puspasava,' 'phalasava,' 'sidhu' and 'asava' were the other varieties. The most honoured form of drinks was, however, only water Honey was the drink 'de luxe' used on special occasions as when treating honoured guests or bridegrooms arriving at the doors of their father-in-law, the bride-groom in Hindu society always being the object of great solicitude. No mention is made of the toddy of the palm or coconut trees. Evidently the denizens of the epic period were not yet aware of this delectable variety which was once compared by a Parsi Knight to celestial ambrosia during a "Dry" debate at the Bombay Municipal Corporation!

Drunkenness

References to drunkenness are plentiful in the Ramayana, not only among the Aryan races, the highest among the contemporary nations, but also among the two other contemporary races. Vanars and the Rakshasas.

The most striking examples of drunkenness are provided by the royal capitals of the three races. Bharata returning from Kekaya after his father's death, told his charioteer that he missed the aroma of "Varuni" liquor on the royal roads of Ayodhya. A different taste prevailed in Kishkinda, the capital of the Vanaras where the fashion was for "honey." an intoxicating drink, evidently fermented before use. The Vanara men and women viewed with the Aryas in their love of drink. The drunken brawls of the Vanar tipplers, the drinking bouts of the Vanar royal couple. Sugriva and Tara, provide some interesting chapters in the Ramayana.

The Rakshasa men and women were very much addicted to liquor. Ravana always began the day with "drink." When he went to visit Sita in the Asokavana early in the morning he was attended by women bearing jugs full of liquor. Kumbakarna on waking up drank a variety of liquors. And before going to battle, he drank plenty of liquor of various kinds to rouse his spirits and increase his strength.

Temperance And Prohibition

Drink was forbidden to Brahmins. King Dasarath told Kaikeyi that people would consider him as despicable as a Brahmin given to drink if he were to carry out her unreasonable demands. He could not think of anybody more despicable than a drunken Brahmin It was not forbidden to other castes. We therefore find sage Vasishta entertaining King Visvamitra's army with liquor and again sage Bharadwaja, the highest type of Brahmin, entertaining Bharata's army with a variety of liquors. Even Sita herself is described as drinking wine in Rama's Asokavana, from the hands of Rama himself

Though drink was almost universal, Rama, Lakshmana and Bharata scrupulously avoided it and are never described as drinking. It is interesting to note that even in those days of intense drinking, teatotaliers like Rama Lakshmana and Bharata existed. Lakshmana when talking to drink-addicted Sugriva pointed out that drinking did not conduce to the attainment of piety or wealth, that it made men lapse from the path of virtue, that it interfered with the three purusharthas or fundamental objects of life, Dharma, Kama, Artha, i.e. duty, appetite for action and material warfare. Apart from this occasional admonition from the royal propagandist, "prohibition" in the modern sense of the word, seems rarely to have been thought of.

Congress Ideal

What the Congress party is out to achieve, therefore, is a thing which is sanctified by the usage of hoary antiquity, not dreamt of even by great names sacred to the memory of every Hindu. All the credit to the Congress, for attempting an ideal of life unrealised even in the days of the "golden age" of India!

FROG WITH A MANIA FOR EXPANSION

A French Comment on Japan's policy in Asia.
"Humanite, Paris"

TUBERCULOSIS AND LIGHT THERAPY

(By "SUN-WORSHIPPER).

With the wide-spread interest which is being shown at the present time in all measures which have as their aim prevention and cure of Tuberculosis as a result of Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow having launched a campaign against this "White Plague," it would not be out of place to take stock of existing facts and to find out what an important part Light Therapy plays in the cure and prevention of this disease.

TUBERCULOSIS THROUGH AGES.

Sir James Fowler has rightly remarked that none can tell "when the struggle against Tuberculosis began, or when it will end." This disease has existed among the peoples of the earth from the earliest known times. In ancient Chinese Books, there are references to diseases of lungs which were probably Tuberculosis and in the Rig Veda there is a hymn on the cure of "Yakshma" or Consumption, and Susruta in an ancient work on Hindu medicine speaks of the difficulty of curing this disease.

Hippocrates, the Father of medicine speaks of Tuberculosis. Plato, Aristotle, Celsus and Galen devote several pages of their works on this disease. During the middle ages, Arabian Physicians Rhazes and Avicenna dwelt at length on Tuberculosis. Coming to the Nineteenth Century we find that Bayle was the first to use the term Tuberculosis. It was, however, left for Robert Koch to discover Tubercle Bacillus—with discovery, he announced, before a meeting of Berlin Physiological Society. He published his discovery and in the words of Sir Robert Philip "Enigma of the Ages was unfolded in 18 pages"

TREATMENT.

Jacoud says "Treatment of Tuberculosis was but a meditation on death," and Mackenzie opines that record of attempts at curing this disease reflects little credit on the medical profession. At one time or the other different theories have swayed the medical practitioners—metallic therapy, gold treatment, copper therapy, opotherapy and cod liver oil have been used as a curative for this disease, and to-day, amongst others, light therapy holds an important place as a curative for Tuberculosis.

GROWTH OF HELIOTHERAPY.

In 1774 Faure observed the healing influence of Sun Light in the treatment of ulcers, and in 1877, Downs and Blunt wrote on the bactericidal power of Sun-Light. In 1893, Professor Finsen treated Lupus with rays from a Carbon Arc Lamp, and in 1899. Finsen Light Apparatus was installed at the London Hospital. Even before this, in France, Madame Duhamel attempted a Sun cure for Tuberculosis persons

Rickli, a Swiss, used Sun Baths in treating Metabolic disturbances. Dr. Sogo treated Laryngeal Tuberculosis by Sun Light and the whole structure was placed on a Scientific basis by Dr. Bernhard and Dr. Rollier of Leysin. Both the last named Doctors used natural Sun Light in curing Surgical Tuberculosis. It was but a step from natural to artificial Sun Light, and in this connection the name of Dr. Arons of Berlin needs to be recorded, as it was he who discovered that an electric current passing between two mercury poles in a vacuum Quartz Tube, formed an Arc rich in Ultra-Violet Rays. Subsequently an Apparatus was devised by Dr. Bach of Bad Elstr, and he called it the Alipine Sun Quartz Lamp. For a long time, only Surgical Tuberculosis was treated by artificial Sun Light, but Kayser of Vienna was the first to attempt Heliotherapy in Pulmonary Tuberculosis in 1902, and since then, Ultra-Violet Light has become the treatment of choice both in surgical and pulmonary Tuberculosis.

"METHOD OF CHOICE."

Dr. Bernhard who first used Heliotherapy in curing Tuberculosis diseases writes in his "Sunlight Treatment":

"Since 1902, I have carried out sun treatment and have become more and more a disciple of this method. When I compare the results obtained in the 302 cases treated with fresh air only, with the 1,163 cases treated by open-air and direct sunlight, the comparison is very clearly in favour of the latter. Dr. Rollier holds that Heliotherapy heals external Tuberculosis in all forms, in all stages, at all ages, provided it is used long enough.

The Medical Officer of Health in Bermondsey which boasts of the largest Light Clinic in the world says in his Report of 1934 "The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis 0.86, the lowest ever recorded in the Borough" and in Bermondsey, all Tuberculous cases are treated with artificial light. Results obtained at Bermondsey Solarium show that many children have been saved from the stigma of tuberculosis by the early and judicious use of artificial light.

Dr. C. Wurtzen, Medical Adviser on Pulmonary Tuberculosis to the Finsen Institute remarks that light treatment has proved so successful in the Institute under his control that it has been adopted everywhere as a regular form of treatment. Light treatment has been also found of value in suspected Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Light Therapy in every form of surgical tuberculosis is absolutely indispensable. Tuberculosis of skin, bones, larynx and eye has been successfully treated by Light treatment in Europe at different Tuberculous Centres. Scottish Board of Health reports that in a large number of cases, Ultra-Violet Irradiation has been the main factor in hastening recovery.

Very remarkable general beneficial effects are being noticed in a tuberculous patient who is treated by Ultra-Violet Light. He becomes livelier and happier, and he feels thoroughly at ease. Appearance improves and features take on a changed and fresher expression. There is an increase in appetite and the patient sleeps soundly

PLAN OF WORK.

From what I have stated above, the Reader should not conclude that Light Therapy alone can cure a Tuberculous person. It is only a new auxiliary in fighting this disease, but one that can no longer be neglected by any practical thinker or in any scheme which has as its aim uprooting tuberculosis. Both as a curative and preventive measure, it must be combined with other appropriate forms of treatment such as drugs, suitable diet, exercise and open air. Host of consumptives look to light treatment with awakened hopes and expectation, and it is our bounden duty to help them to fulfil their hopes and expectations.

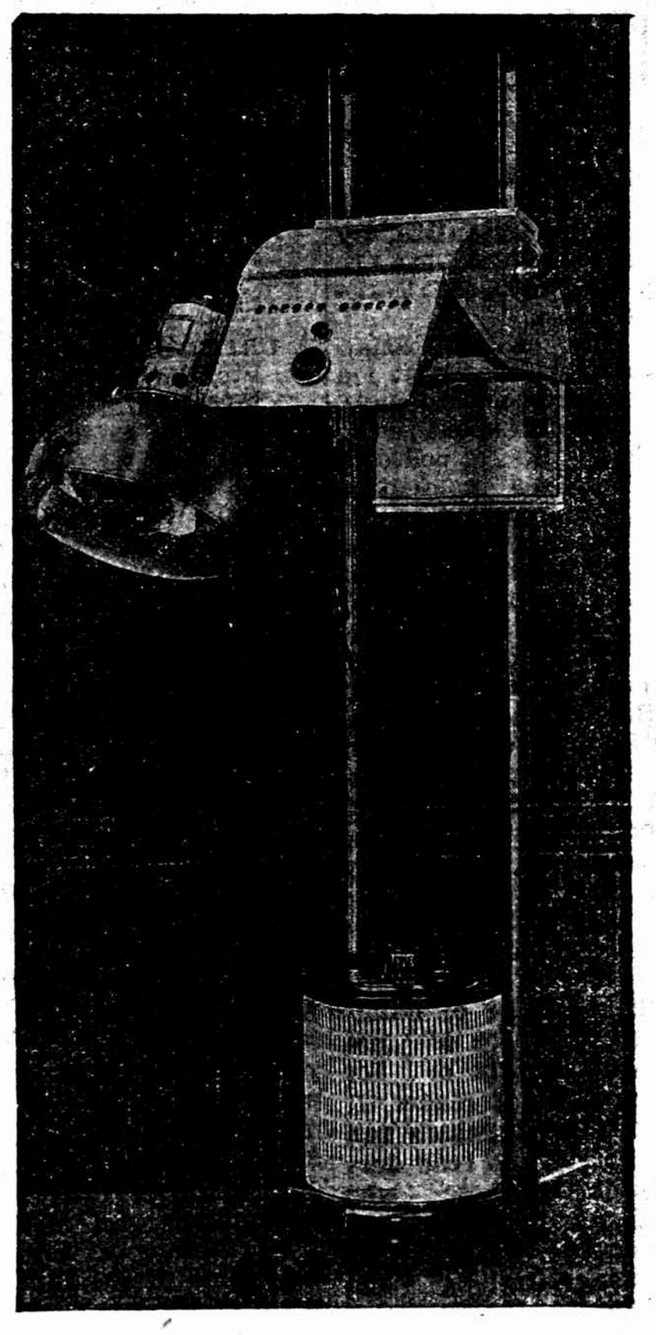
What practical steps should be taken? My submission in that when an Anti-Tuberculosis Association for India is created, its first task should be creation of a Public Health Centre with a well equipped Light Department in every important town. Tuberculosis Sanatoriums in India like V. M. T. Sanatorium, Bel-Air Sanatorium, King Edward Sanatorium, etc. are using Hanovia Equipment, for Light Therapy and Hanovia Ltd. also equipped recently the world's largest Light Clinic in the world—Bermondsey Solarium Should we not avail ourselves of their expert advice and experience and create a Light Centre in important towns of India to fight against Tuberculosis?

QUESTION OF COST.

The question of cost of Light Treatment is negligible, when we all are out to eradicate this "White Plague" from India. It is reported on good authority that the "results obtained far more than compensate for the expenditure."

If this brief article has assisted my readers and those on whom will ultimately devolve the task of framing the whole project and scheme towards a better appreciation of the scope of light therapy in Tuberculosis, my purpose will have been served.

So runs my Dream. But what am I?
An infant crying in the night;
An infant crying for the Light;
With no language but a cry.



Hanovia Master Production—the Duo-Therapy Unit consisting of the Alpine Sun Lamp and Sollux Lamp, the most powerful Apparatus for preventing and curing Tuberculosis. A large number of these Lamps are installed in Indian Tuberculosis Sanatoriums.

HOW TO POSSESS A THING

(Sent by Bro. Gafil)

If you happened to see one thing—for which you longed and it is under somebody's possession. What would you do to get it? Would you steal? No. You would not get it by stealing. You will be caught at any time that is a Nature's rule.

Then I will show you an easy way. When you see any thing and you desire to possess it, do not try to steal it but say: "No. I won't steal it. God would give me a new one." That is that God will give you a new instead of that second-hand you saw.

This thing you will get not at the same time, but if you deserve it, by spending money or in a present from others that thing would come in your hands in a few days.

Little Harold was home for the holidays and, with some apprehension, he watched his father open his school report.

"What's this?" demanded the angry parent. "Arithmetic, bad; spelling bad; reading bad; conduct, bad; history, composition, geography, all bad What is the meaning of this, Harold?"

The boy thought hard and shifted uneasily in his chair

"I can't understand it, dad," he said at last. "Do you—do you—er—think it might be a forgery?"

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

BANKING FRAUDS

BANKING FRAUDS IN INDIA. By V. R. SONALKAR, B.A., C.A.I.B. Publishers: Messrs D. B. Taraporewalla and Co.

The above book is a small hand-book running into about 170 pages. The author seems to have, during his career of about ten years in banking line, collected cases of bank frauds committed from time to time reported or unreported and according to him he found that there was a great family resemblance in cases of various frauds committed at different times in connection with the working of banks with their customers. He has thus in course of short talks where he has given imaginary names, described various incidents of these frauds in form of short stories which no doubt are interesting, particularly to youngmen who are contemplating entering into bank service or who have just entered the service and are studying for the examinations of the Institute of Bankers. Of course, the book is not meant either for student or for any particular type of reader. It is one of those books which can be kept in a library and read during leisure hours by those who are connected with banks or banking business where they would get some refreshing and interesting information. The students of banking too will find this book an interesting reading as a sort of a story book showing how banks are working and how they are prone to be deceived by the people with whom they are dealing.

"S. R. D."

Dominant Economic Thought Criticised

A CRITIQUE OF ECONOMICS. By Prof. M. M. Shariff, Aligarh Muslim University, Fine Art Printers, Simla

This is a refreshingly thought-provoking essay designed to show how the exclusion of ethical considerations from Economics has made that science unfruitful and aimless. The predominant attitude of economists has been that their science is concerned with what is and not with what ought to be. Economics is rigidly marked off from ethics and its postulates are made to appear like the theories of the natural sciences. In the face of recent developments of economic and social policies of States and peoples, however, economic thinkers seem to be ill at ease and their theories seem to be singularly out of tune with the realities of life. A few thinkers have indeed attempted to look beyond the narrow limits prescribed by tradition but the majority of economists, classists and Marxists alike, have not been able to break away from the old assumptions and methods.

The author of this essay examines some of the fundamental aspects of the economic theory of value and his approach is avowedly ethical. He passes under review the attitude to the problem of value adopted by different schools of thought and tries to show where it errs. He points out that though some recent writers have sought to correct the mistakes of the past generations of thinkers, the failure of the new theories which trace market values to valuation by individuals, lies in having stopped there and in not having "pressed through to the valuations of humanity—in not having advanced from the psychological ends to the ethical ends, from the ends of the individual to the ends of society, from the bare ends to ends-in-themselves." The essay under review is only an introduction to the main thesis which the author desires to establish and he is expected to demonstrate constructively how to build into a homogeneous system of economic theory, the ethical elements which, he complains, have been neglected by economic thinkers. His succeeding contributions will be awaited with the greatest interest, since it is one thing to show up deficiencies and quite another to present a satisfactory alternative.

V. G. K.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

HUSN AUR SHAIR. By Nawab Abdul Wahid Ghazi, Gordha, C.P. 4" x 6". Pp. 40.

This poem describes the creation of the world in a way which is as beautiful as it is original. The poet first describes how, after the creation of Eve, God commanded every created being to offer a present to her and then proceeds to say that God did not accept any of these presents but accepted the one offered by a poorly-clad man—a poet—who placed his heart, burning as it was with love, at the feet of Eve, the incarnation of beauty. The language used throughout is in consonance with the sublimity of the theme.

SAHIFA-E-CHIN. By Saiyad Asad Ali Anwari, B.Sc. Can be had from the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi. Crown 8vo. Pp. 248. Re. 1-8-0.

This is a translation of W. Gornold's English work giving the history of China as written by the Chinese philosopher, Confucius. The Urdu translation is very well-done indeed. The translator has made his translation all the more useful by giving a life-sketch of Confucius and by supplying all the necessary information about China in the form of lengthy appendices. At the end a complete list of all Chinese Kings, both in Urdu and English, is added. It is a timely publication and persons interested in the present conflict between Japan and China will find it not only helpful but useful.

The general get up is commendable.

SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

RAGHU VANSHA, By Nagardas Amarji Pandya, Joravarnagar, Price Rs. 2.

Encouraged by the translation of "Kumar Sambhav" into Gujarati, the writer has essayed the task of rendering Kalidas' superb poem "Raghuvansha" into Samasholaki Gujarati verse. It is, indeed, a difficult task to transfer into Gujarati the charm and the delicacy of the original and the translator is conscious of the same. In fact in the preface he admits it. The preface is a well-written introduction to this work as well as to Kalidas' other works. A translation such as this can hardly attract the masses, nor even those whose education is of the middle class. Only those who have received higher education can appreciate it, but, then, they would rather read the beautiful original work than a translation.

K

AFRICA NO VEPAR ANE HINDIO, By J. P. Rupani, Baroda, price Rs. 5.

This book combines in it several features in respect of the relations of Indians with Africa, South East and North. It is a historical sketch, setting out the discovery of several parts of it by Vasco da Gama, and the rule of the Muslim, later of the Portuguese and the Dutch and the British over them. It also narrates how the Indians first went there and then how they settled there and made it their adopted home. Bhatias, Banias, Khojas and other Indians are found there in their thousands. They maintain Mandirs, Mosques, Jamat Khanas, schools, libraries and other institutions for Indians. Trade and commerce conducted by Indians have been duly described and the disqualifications under which they labour and the several shortcomings which require reform. This aspect of Indian character is dispassionately put. A vein, however, of condemnation of the ruler's outlook, so far as Indians are concerned, runs through the whole of this narrative, be the rulers Portuguese, British or German. The writer has lived in Africa and writes from first hand knowledge and information. He has a literary bent of mind and the book, therefore, is full of literary touches and saved from furnishing only dry-as-dust reading. This is the first book of its kind in Gujarati and as such welcome

K.

ZANZVAN NAN JAL. By "Sopan". Ranpur, price Rs. 1-4.

This is a collection of ten stories describing both orthodox and modern life of Gujarati society. The title is taken from the last story and means "Waters of a Mirage" It is the story of a girl called Kishori who used to indulge in promiscuous friendship with young boys while living in a Girls' Hostel. The result was that she could marry none and was stranded. The story touches the question of the distinction between love and marriage (married love).

K.

LAGNA PR[illegible] N I Patel, Anand, price Rs. 3-8.

The writer of this book on the practice of marriage is well known as having derived inspiration for his work at Shantiniketan In this big volume of 650 pages he has pleaded the cause of women and tried to show that the practice of marriage has been introduced into society by males with a view to keep females under their heels. The caveman instinct has regulated their relations and is still doing so. Mr. Mashruwalla has contributed a very thoughtful section to the work and thus enhanced its value. Women more than men are asked to study it and thereafter, as the result of it, to stand up for their rights

K.

VIJNAN NA DRISHTAO, PART II. By Monghi Behen, Bhavnagar, price As. 5

This second part continues all the interest of the first part. It contains the lives of three well-known scientists, Edison, Marconi and Sir J. C. Bose Children, for whom the book is meant, will surely benefit by it

K.

SOUNDRAYA NI DRISHTIYE, By Gijubhai, Bhavnagar, Price As. 5.

Gijubhai, the children's friend discusses in his intimate language several common everyday sights and occurrences but with an eye to beauty. A trip in a steam launch or the universal verdure seen in country side places after the rains have stopped and such other matters are set out attractively in this little book.

K.

KHATARONI MAHITE, by S K Patel, Anand, price As. 6.

This book gives all the information required by agriculturists about manures and fertilisers, organic and inorganic. The information is complete and up-to-date It points out how the present methods can be improved upon and quantities of rich manure which are being wasted at present by adherence to orthodox practices utilised to great advantage. To those who are qualified to read it and understand its contents, it will undoubtedly furnish a true guide; but the difficulty is that those for whom it is written cannot read it and those who can do so would not care to explain it to them, and even if so explained it would not appeal to them so well as an object-lesson or demonstration would do. Books on agricultural subjects are all right, but what tells with agriculturists is more a practical demonstration or visual exhibition than reams of printed paper. The book is written in easy language and hence likely to prove of great use.

K.

MALAYALAM MONTHLY

"Prabhudha Bharatam" Published by Ramkrishna Gurukul, Vilaugaus, Trichur, Cochin State, subscription Rs. 3 per annum.

This is a Malayalam monthly edited by His Highness Rama Varma Appan Thampuran of Cochin Royal Family, who is one of the leading literary men of present day in Kerala. The magazine is devoted to religion, philosophy, science, art, literature and removal of existing social evils and abounds in articles from the pen of many of the well-known literary men of Kerala. It is the only organ that represents the Ramkrishna Mission on the West Coast of South India. The printing work, etc. is done by the Harijan boys of the Gurukul and the get up is really good. The authorities of the Gurukul are to be congratulated for their noble attempt and there is chance for the magazine to be one of the leading monthlies of Kerala in the near future.

P. K. N.

"Book Of Truthfulness"

The Islamic Research Association, Bombay, have just published No 6 of their series, "The Book of Truthfulness," by Dr. A. J Arberry, India Office, London It is an edition of the Arabic text, with translation and notes, of K'itab as-Sidq of Abu Sa'id al-Kharraz," one of the earliest Sufi authors. (Oxford University Press. Rs. 4).

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COMPLETE WEEK-END STORY

WHERE THE LIONS ROAR

(By R. B. ANDHYARUJINA, B.A., LL.B.)

Until recently between the villages of AMRAPORE and CHITRAVAL, situated on the outskirts of the FOREST of GIR, in the JUNAGAD State, there stood side by side three old tombs, in a grove of JAMBOO trees, under whose shade nowadays weary carters often rest with their bullocks. What remains of them now is a heap of broken bricks lying on that hallowed spot. To-day, no one, except a few aged inhabitants of the locality, knows the poignant tale associated with these tombs.

About a century ago in the KHANA (a place of worship) of AMRAPORE, the PUNCH (Council) of the MOMNA community, composed of the elders of the villages of the GIR region, had assembled there to consider an application for divorce, preferred by a member of their community.

At the entrance of the room in which the PUNCH sat, there were lying in utter confusion, outside the raised threshold, several pairs of heavy JODAS, (peasant's shoes), the soles and sides of which were bespattered with the mud of the fields and the dung of the buffaloes of GIR.

In the room itself the members, looking about a foot taller than they really were by their big white turbans, were squatting on a GALICHA (Carpet) spread by the JAMATBHAI (Secretary of the Punch) for the occasion. Their simple dress consisted of Choornis (breeches broad at the thighs but becoming narrower as they descend to the ankles) and Kadias (coats resembling jackets with kas instead of buttons). They were clad in white KHADI, spun by their womenfolk. Due to the heat of the Kathiawar sun, they were perspiring profusely, emitting the odour of perspiration from their bodies.

In the PUNCH two men were conspicuous by their taking an active part in the discussion. They were ISMAIL and CHIKO PATEL, the representatives of AMRAPORE and CHITRAVAL. ISMAIL was hardly thirty had a black beard and thick moustache. He seemed taller than the rest and the steady glitter in his eyes and a firm jaw marked him out as one commanding respect. CHIKO PATEL, who was the Patel (headman) of Chitraval, was a thin, anaemic, old man with a sparse beard which restricted itself to his chin only; his upper lip was fringed with a stray hair here and there. His face and his brow were furrowed by a thousand creases, which enhanced the sinister look in his small MANGOL-LIKE eyes.

When the members squatted comfortably on the carpet, the Jamatbhai, who alone in the village knew how to read and write, and who himself had drafted the application in question, began to read it in a loud sing-song voice. The substance of what he read was this:

One VALA, a peasant aged 30, submitted that his wife Jeevi, aged 24, had slapped his mother, and that she had been quarrelling with his mother, which disturbed his peace of mind. On these grounds he asked for divorce from his wife.

Of all the members ISMAIL alone opposed the application. He said that JEEVI was a mother of three young children, and that according to their law once she was divorced she had to leave her children with her husband and to go away to her Sasra (father's house). This meant a virtual death of her children so far as the mother was concerned. He asked "Which fiend is there who would separate a mother permanently from her children?" He further urged that since JEEVI'S parents were suffering from leprosy, to compel her to go to them was to make her leprous too. "Who among us is so hard-hearted" he asked, "as to make a mother's arms leprous so that she would never touch her dear children again?"

The words of Ismail, produced instantaneous effect upon the majority of the PUNCH. But there was one among them, who for his own reasons, wanted the PUNCH not to listen to him. He was CHIKO PATEL. In his eyes JEEVI'S crime was that she came from a family with which his own family had been for generations engaged in a hereditary feud.

Ultimately, the influence of this wily old PATEL prevailed over the judgment of the rest of the PUNCH, and the weighty contentions urged by ISMAIL were dismissed as sentimental, and the divorce asked for was duly granted. Thus justice was defeated to satisfy the vendetta of CHIKO PATEL.

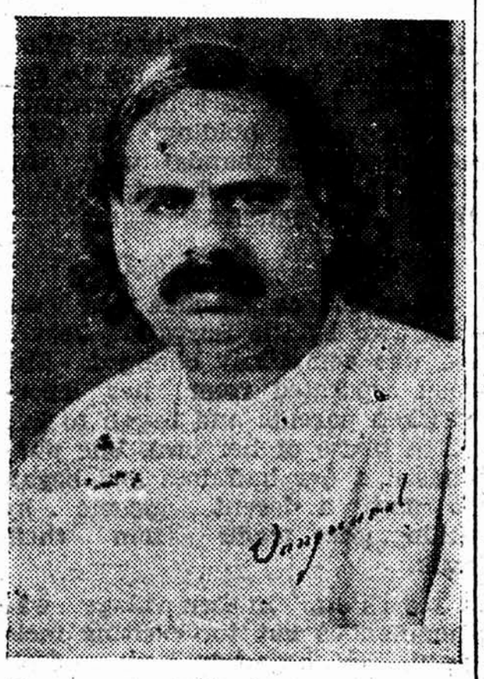
* * *

II.

Amrapore is a village that has grown up on the clearings of the FOREST of GIR. Here even during the day time the roarings of lions are heard, and at night the King of the Forest would carry away a stray cow or buffalo and escape, bounding over the high fence, made round the village. In this village ISMAIL and VALA lived as two fast friends.

They were peasants like the rest of the villagers and owned hereditary lands. Vala was married and had three children, whilst Ismail was a bachelor. Both of them were young and hardly thirty years old. After the day's work was over, the two friends would return home together from their fields, and sit on a CHARPOY in the open Chawk of VALA'S house. There VALA'S wife and mother would bring Hookkas for them to smoke, the only vice that the two friends had in common. To VALA'S children, due to ISMAIL S affection for them, ISMAIL KAKA —as he was lovingly called by them—was as good as their own father. At night ISMAIL would narrate to them his adventures with the lions of GIR whom he would sometimes encounter in his fields, and the tales of the chivalrous deeds of the BARVATIAS (outlaws) of SORATH (Saurashtra), the tales that he himself had heard from the lips of his own mother.

As regards ROODIMA, VALA'S mother, and JEEVI, his wife, they too were the best of friends, except when they had not quarrelled in his absence. Which house in India—and more especially in Kathiawar—is free from the domestic quarrels of the mother-in-law and the daughter-in-law? ROODIMA was a woman of iron will and had a touch of the lion in her. Jeevi, too, was gifted with a will that either broke those who obstructed her path or got herself broken in the attempt. Moreover, she was a practical woman, who gloried in such routine



Pandit Omkarnath presided over the music section of the Gujarati Literary Conference held at Karachi.

work as grinding BAJRA, or taking the cattle to graze, or carry loaves, Shak (a spiced dish) and a pot of whey for her husband, working in his fields.

On one occasion, however, the quarrels reached a crisis: one day, Roodima reported to her son the conduct of her daughter-in-law with such exaggeration that Jeevi in a state of uncontrollable rage, slapped her mother-in-law in Vala's absence. This was the sole cause of Vala's seeking divorce from his wife. Since the hysterical mother could not be pacified except on that condition, Vala, as a dutiful son, had to give in.

But that weakness in Vala's character was destined to put an end to the unique friendship of a life-time that had been subsisting between him and Ismail. The latter never saw his friend again after that fateful meeting of the punch. When Ismail heard the verdict of the council, he felt as if a rapier ran through his heart. He was sorry for his weak-willed friend, but he was disgusted with the law and its administrators. In a few days after this mortifying event, he sold off his house and fields, and disappeared from the village without leaving any clue to trace him.

* * *

III.

A month after Jeevi had come and settled in Chitraval in her father's house, in that village occurred an event which was destined to turn topsyturvy the lot of at least two inhabitants of that place.

One midnight, a gang of Barvatias (outlaws) made a raid on Chitraval. Barvatias are an institution peculiar to the States of Kathiawar, and more especially the region of the forest of Gir,

(Continued on page 12)

Where The Lions Roar

(Continued from page 11)

whose exploits read like a thrilling romance. The Barvatias were dressed in the usual dress of the Kathiawar peasants, and were armed with daggers, sabres and big heavy guns. Everyone had a beard and a moustache. Their appearances were austere but not sinister. According to their custom, the Barvatias, on entering the village inquired at the point of their guns as to who was the wealthiest person in the village. In answer to their inquiry the villagers gave them the name of one Chiko Patel. Thereupon, the Barvatias broke into the latter's house and soon made him a captive. They ordered him to show them the place where he had buried his treasure; and on his not complying with their demand, his nose was cut off with a sharp dagger. Then they threatened to put out his eyes, if he still remained adamant. Eventually, the coveted treasure—five thousand silver pieces—was unearthed. This they tied up in pieces of cloth.

Next the Barvatias, according to their time-honoured custom, decided to take their supper in the village. For this purpose they selected the house of a villager, at the extreme end of the village, which happened to be the house of Jeevi's father. She, being requested by the Barvatias to prepare supper for them, soon made for them Rotlas (loaves) of Bajra flour and Shak of Doongri (onion) which they ate with great relish. For these services of Jeevi they filled her Khola (a hollow made in the Pachhod, i.e., a sari-like garment, by the wearer holding its skirt with both her hands) with the booty that they had just obtained from Chiko Patel.

* * *

After the sensational raid on Chitraval by the Barvatias, Jeevi's lot was completely changed. She soon separated from her leper-stricken parents and began to live in a house of her own. She purchased a few buffaloes and began to make a decent income by selling ghee made from their milk.

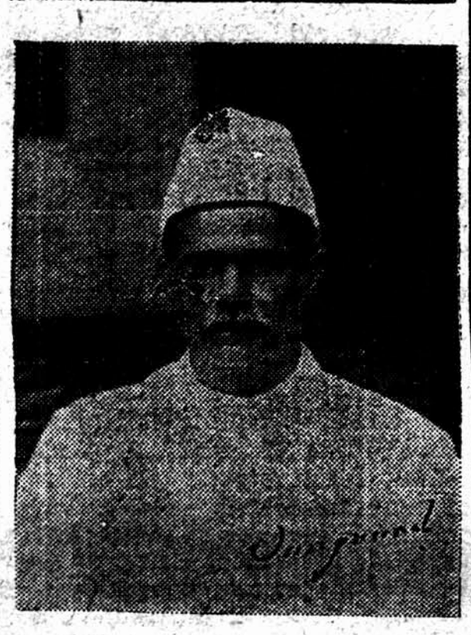
Jeevi's life in her village was monotonous but for exciting incidents that began to happen soon after she purchased buffaloes. At an interval of a fortnight or so, she would get up in the morning to find to her immense satisfaction, her husband's buffalo grazing among her own cattle in her fields. The curious thing about it was that though, on its return home from the grazing ground, Vala's buffalo would be tied to a wooden post and kept as usual in the rear-house of Vala, yet it would be found suddenly missing and the following morning discovered among Jeevi's buffaloes in Chitraval. How that happened no one could find out. But finding no other solution, the villagers came to the conclusion that, since Jeevi had been looking after the buffalo when she was in Amrapore, the animal having been attached to her, would occasionally run away to be near her former master and friend.

On Vala's part, there being no other remedy, he was compelled to go to Chitraval to identify and lead the buffalo back to Amrapore. Sometimes his young children would like to accompany him, and he, of course, would not mind their coming with him to Chitraval. On such occasions, however, Jeevi would feast her eyes upon her children, would give them Rotlas to eat, and, when they went away, would kiss and embrace them to her heart's content. Thus Jeevi's life in Chitraval turned round this event. She would eagerly look forward to these god-sent visits and bless whatever mysterious agency that continued to give her this only joy of her life—the sight of her dear children.

* * *

IV.

In Amrapore, two months after his divorce from Jeevi, Vala was forced by his mother to marry again, and he married a young woman of exceptional charms, named Sona. She came from Khodiar, a village under the rule of the valiant Kathis, a race that has given its own name to



Sjt. Chandrashankar Pandya, the well-known Gujerati litterateur, passed away recently at Nadiad.

Kathiawar. It was rather surprising that, though Vala possessed neither wealth nor good looks to attract the beauty of Khodiar, yet she was too willing to marry him. This was considered by Roodima and others as a stroke of exceptional good fortune for Vala. But they were soon disillusioned, when Sona gave birth to a fully grown-up but a still-born child—only five months after his marriage with Vala.

Everyone expected that Vala would seek immediate divorce from Sona, but Vala could not, through sheer shame, muster sufficient courage to move in the matter for full three years. And as for Roodima, sometime before her death, she had begun to realize that she had done wrong to Jeevi and her children in asking her son to divorce her first daughter-in-law. Hence, when Roodima died, she left a two-fold injunction to her son that he must bring Jeevi back to Amrapore as his wife, and that he should divorce Sona immediately on the ground of her infidelity. Accordingly, Vala, after his mother's death moved the Punch to grant him divorce from his wife, Sona, alleging that she had given birth to a child after her marriage with him, the father of the child being a powerful Kathi in Khodiar, whose name he would disclose at the proper time. Thereupon, the meeting of the Punch was fixed on a certain

Sjt. Shiwashankarappa Sakri, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Weavers Conference held recently.

date to decide the matter.

Before the date of the meeting, however, an event was to happen in Amrapore that was destined to convert the house of Vala into a veritable battle-field.

It was the night following the Balev festival (the Cocoanut Day). It was the hour of midnight when two different parties of men coming from different directions, were proceeding at full speed towards Amrapore, in dead silence. One of the two groups was a party of ten Kathis of Khodiar; and the other was a gang of five Barvatias. The former was riding on horseback, whilst the latter were making their journey on foot.

The Barvatias, however, were the first to enter Amrapore. In post-haste they proceeded to Vala's house in pitch dark. Going up the Otla (verandah) one of them tapped the door gently. The door slowly opened. It was Sona who opened it. The man entered the house. Catching his hand by the wrist, Sona silently led him across the house through an open chawk to the rear house. Once there, Sona threw her arms round the man saying, "Dear Moolraj, the fellow and his children are sleeping on the floor of the house. Here is the rope to strangle them. ...." Sona stopped abruptly, at the same time taking away her arms in a flurry from the man, as she noticed something strange in his attitude. Could she believe her eyes? Yes, she was deceived. The man was not her paramour, Moolraj, whom she was expecting at that hour. As the truth flashed upon her, with a piercing shriek, she fell down on the floor and fainted. The Barvatia, without any ceremony, tied her hand and foot, and deposited her in that condition in one of the empty Kothis (a huge barrel-shaped receptacle about nine feet high, made of mud, straw and dung, to hold grains in large quantities) that lined the wall of the rear-house, and placed upon its top a heavy block of wood.

The scream of Sona, however, waked Vala from his sleep and brought the Barvatias, who were waiting on the Otla into the house. Soon Vala was overpowered and carried into the rear house to be shut up in another Kothi that stood there. Vala, however, recognized from the voice that one of the men was his old friend, Ismail.

"Why, Ismail, why this terror? Do you want to kill me?", cried the terrified Vala, as he was placed into the Kothi.

"Vala", returned the other, "Yes, I am Ismail; but a word more and this man here outside the Kothi has instructions from me to shoot you down."

One of the Barvatias bringing

(Continued on page 44)

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PURDAH PROTECTS MORALITY

By ABDUL AZIZ (formerly ADOLF) WILHELM.

It has been said by many reliable authorities that Muslims are more in need of being acquainted with their own religion, than those who are foreigners to it. In other words, Muslims do not know what Islam is. They can be divided into two groups, each occupying an extreme. Very few of them hold a mean position.

Of these two groups, one is made up of those Muslims who have received neither theological nor secular education. These merely listen to the preaching of similarly ignorant persons, so that they are led to believe blindly in things which in reality have nothing to do with Islam. The main Islamic teachings are as a rule forgotten or neglected. To the other group belong those Muslims who have received mere secular education (if we can use the word "education" here), in non-Islamic environments. The result is that when these people get their final degree, they know fully well what, for example, Shakespeare, Addison, Milton and others say, but have no definite idea about what is by far the most important thing, namely, their own religion. All they know about the latter is dusty gleanings from mere hearsay. This is due to the fact that have not been given real Islamic education during their time of studies. What is worse, is, that these same people begin to air their sprouted opinions about Islam, Islamic and Eastern customs in general without having previously made an earnest study of them. They base their own theories on the opinions of others who have no clear idea about what they talk of either.

Unfortunately, Mr. Eraj Ahmed Khan's article on Purdah which appeared in Sunday's issue of this paper induces me to put him in the latter group. I was in fact shocked by the statement he has made, because they are anything but real. The fact that the writer himself is a Muslim makes the situation still more regrettable. Before proceeding to show the mistakes he has committed, before giving due thought to what he has written about, I would like to tell him that we, Europeans who embrace Islam, do it only after considering that religion from all its aspects, and after making a very thorough study and rigorous criticism of it. Hence it is only our reason that leads us to admire Islam, to believe in it unhesitatingly, and to admit that it is the right religion for humanity at all ages.

Safeguard To Morality

And now we come to talk about what Mr. E. A. Khan has written. First of all, he puts the custom of observing purdah as the outcome of repeated invasion of India by foreigners. That is absolutely unfounded. No true history of India ever tells us this. Purdah has a deep Islamic origin. Any person who says that purdah has nothing to do with Islam is entirely ignorant of the latter. Observance of purdah is a law enacted at the time of the Prophet, and is meant to be observed by all women, not for the sake of troubling the fair sex, but for the many advantages which always attend its use. Sight is one of the most dangerous factors that at first reinforce sex-magnetism and later tend to interpret—often in an illicit manner. and as soon as chance permits, especially among youths—what effect that magnetic attraction has made upon the mind. Thus purdah helps to maintain morality. Many people when spoken to of these facts, say that a person has only to keep a clean mind and nothing of that sort will happen. That is true, but get me people who can keep their minds clean in the real sense.

Evils Of Contact

Another advantage of purdah is that it keeps the two sexes at a space from each other. There are people who are trying to solve the sex problem by bringing the two sexes together, so that—as they assume—they may understand each other better. The results of such experiments are disastrous, more so among the younger people. You can see clearly the advantage of purdah in this respect by supposing that for a time the purdah is done away with by the Muslims. Then all the evil customs of Europe would creep—in the Muslim society, in spite of the assurances of some people that they will not. They will, sooner or later, once purdah is discarded. There will be no limit to the unsightly form which these customs would assume. I would like my friend Mr. E. A. Khan to consider for a moment the condition in Europe. Does it not shake his sense of modesty to see the fair sex putting on such clothes as would hardly conceal the very outlines of their body, or does he like to see them dancing in the arms of a stranger? Does he know the percentage of illegitimate births in Europe and America? France is supposed to be the most free country. Still with all that, efforts have actually been made in a law college in Paris to separate boys and girls, inasmuch as the professor there complained that he could not go on with his lectures, due to interruption caused by exchange of smiles between boys and girls even in the classroom.

Beware Of Oxford

In India, I have actually read protests from parents and conscious teachers against co-education, although the condition in India has not become as bad as it is in Europe and America; but it will surely become, unless immediate attention is paid to it. The hue and cry in Egypt against co-education is not the less. Broken hearted parents are the loudest criers. Finally, I will ask Mr. E. A. Khan to read what has recently been said about Oxford life.

Not only the leading Muslim Ulamas and sensible persons but also far-sighted members of other communities in India are fiercely against all the above-mentioned evil customs, for fear of their disastrous consequences. The Pope, too, has not spared pains to fight the same evil. One of the members of the Society of Jesus once told me "We know the havoc played by the free mixing of the two sexes, but what can we do?"

The remedy for all these disagreeable customs is then purdah! But who is to enforce purdah in Europe, after the woman there has been deceitfully encouraged by the man himself to put on clothes which are calculated to please the male. without any regard to the female's self-respect.

Purdah is therefore a blessing to all those who observe it. I would earnestly ask my Muslim brethren to stand by it. Discarding of purdah will surely destroy society morals, especially in these times when morality is everywhere weak, and will open a wide field for the adoption of unseemly customs, inspite of Mr. Khan's and his colleague's saying that it will not.

Reply To Objections

Purdah is not unhygienic. It does not affect health at all. It is only the unthinking enemies of purdah that speak against it, in that respect. What atually influences health is the climate, which affects women who observe purdah, no more than it affects others. The purdah lady has occasion to wear purdah only while passing along the road and that too for a short time. The oxygen-content of the inspired air will not fall during that short time to such a low percentage as would affect the health of the individual. After I embraced Islam in 1926, I toured many Muslim countries to study the condition of the inhabitants. I came across some places in Arabia where purdah is most strictly observed. The women there are pillars of strength. They can challenge non-purdah women in any physical performance.

Again it must not be forgotten that Muslim ladies have as much right to recreation as men have, provided the recreation ground is meant only for ladies. The Muslim men are therefore to blame for not joining hands and arranging for such recreation grounds for their women folk. Moreover, they are to blame for not building schools and colleges for their daughters in such a manner as to suit their own customs, habits and religious teachings, so that they may have no occasion to send their daughters to other institutions where such beneficial customs such as observing purdah, etc.; are not given attention. For this purpose, beautiful buildings can easily be constructed to satisfy both hygienic and religious rules. When the Muslims reach that goal, it will be clearly seen that purdah is by no means detrimental to progress. The reason why Mr. E. A. Khan and a few others consider purdah a shameful practice is the fact that it is not observed in Europe and, further, they are ignorant of its merits. There is no other reason.

Grave Omissions

It is really a pity to notice among Muslims that the so-called reformers do not know what reforms are. They never attack the real cause of their retrogression; but begin by blindly imitating the Europeans in their bad habits, and stop too short of the real basis of progress. In other words, they only work unconsciously to undermine their own morals and call it progressive reforms. Mr. E. A. Khan, for example, asks the Muslim women to unite to abolish purdah and forgets (not only the evil effects of the removal of purdah, but also) to preach for the religious and secular education of the Muslim masses in a truely Islamic spirit, and for the industrial uplift of the Muslims.

Islam has given to the woman the greatest freedom and the most liberal rights beyond which anything more would be superfluous, if not harmful. See what the so-called woman emancipation has done in America. In some circles, it has made the woman a football which one man kicks to the other. In other circles, where the woman has the upper hand, home and family are neglected, while the house-mistress enjoys herself somewhere else. If Islam asks women to keep purdah, it is solely for the good of the society. It may be a little inconvenient, but some little convenience can easily be sacrificed for the sake of an important cause.

Usually photographed in intense concentration over affairs of state, is Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister. Rarely does the roving photographer have the opportunity to snap Eden completely relaxed in the music-filled air of a London Supper club. The opportunity did present itself recently, however, and the photographer took advantage of the situation, as shown above. Eden is pictured between his wife (left) and the Contesse Constandos.

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"WILD CARGO"

BY FRANK BUCK WITH EDWARD ANTHONY

THE TRAGIC TRAVELS OF PA WA THROUGH MANY LANDS

The albino from Katha made an instantaneous hit in London. Layman and scientist came and applauded, the latter remaining to study. Yes, more than one British zoologist spent days in Pa Wa's quarters studying the Burmese freak.

Enter, at this point, John Ringling, famous of American showman and head of the combined Barnum and Bailey-Ringling Brothers Circus. Scene: The London Zoo. Time: About five years ago.

Mr. Ringling, a visitor in London, hears about Pa Wa. Instantly there revives in him an ancient ambition, the hope of all showmen since the first circus tent was pitched. This ambition was, of course, to bring that white elephant back to America with him.

I don't suppose it would have made any difference to Mr. Ringling if he had known that he was tackling a job at which P. T. Barnum had failed. All of the latter's resources—consisting of scads of money and limitless ingenuity—had availed him nothing when he tackled the job of bringing a white elephant out of Asia. When Mr. Ringling wants a thing he goes after it. The possibility of failure is the least of his concerns.

Mr. Ringling startled the circus world—and perhaps also himself, for he must have had misgivings when he tackled the London Zoological Society, which is more concerned with science than with the show business—by closing a deal permitting him to borrow Pa Wa for a season and exhibit the famous albino in America. I'd give something to know just what technique the well-known showman employed in consumating that epic transaction.

* * *

All kinds of objections had to be overcome. In the first place, the animal was not the property of the London Zoological Society. It was necessary for the Zoo heads to turn once more to the British colonial officials and get these men, who had performed one miracle of diplomacy in getting Pa Wa out of Burma without bloodshed, to tackle the owners of the sacred beast again and get them to consent to its shipment to America at a time when influential Burmese were clamouring for its return to Rangoon. Somehow this second miracle of diplomacy was performed. Just what particular brand of persuasion Mr. Ringling employed I don't know, but it worked—and I've never stopped marvelling at it. Perhaps the showman presented a harrowing picture of a freak-starved America that could be revived only by the sight of a white elephant. I doubt if anyone will ever know. Mr. Ringling is too astute to tell how he foxed the English—in case he did.

Old P. T. Barnum in his home in another world, must have turned green with envy over the announcement of Ringling's feat. And when Pa Wa arrived in America to take its place as a Stellar Attraction with the Barnum and Bailey-Ringling Bros. Show, Phineas must have sighed for the diplomatic talents that had been given another. Or, remembering that the name of Barnum still graces the posters of The Greatest Show on Earth, perhaps the King of showmen of a vanished era swelled with pride and said, "I knew we'd put it over some day."

Pa Wa was exhibited in America and made a big hit. Displayed on a huge platform canopied by a great expanse of gorgeous dark red velvet and glittering gold lace, the pride of Burma looked its regal best for the eager crowds that came to pay and see.

The Barnum and Bailey-Ringling Bros. Circus, with Pa Wa billed all over the place in sock-you-smack-in-the-eye posters, was showing in San Francisco when I arrived in that port from Calcutta—I believe it was in the spring of 1927—with a big shipment of animals, reptiles and birds.

My business concluded and my specimens on their way to their various destinations, I decided to have a look at Pa Wa and a word with Me Wai.

My conversation with the Shan States boy revealed that the white elephants attendants were beginning to worry about the return home. Their American engagement would be over before long and then there would be the tough assignment of going back to Burma and facing the music. The two that were most badly scared, he said, were Said Ali and Sandy Wee. For they realised that as trainer and driver their services had exceeded in importance those of the other members of the contingent, who were mere flunkeys.

Me Wai tried to reassure them by insisting that if any curse had been in store for them it would have been visited upon them long before. But Said Ali and Sandy Wee, not to be consoled, announced that they would not return to Burma. It would be too dangerous, they felt, now that they viewed the whole matter in the cold light of reason. No, they would seek employment in London where mighty England would protect them.

I remember wondering casually what type of employment they could hope to find in London, with only the most fragmentary command of the English language, and no training for the industrial life of the British capital. But I shrugged my shoulders and dismissed the matter from my mind.

That is all I knew about Pa Wa and Co. until long afterwards. I heard, in the course of my travels, of the death of the celebrated white elephant. The animal, on its way back to Burma, had died suddenly and unexpectedly at Calcutta, where it was waiting transshipment to its native land via the weekly Rangoon boat.

I recall that I couldn't help thinking how lucky Said Ali and Sandy Wee were to be in London, with a good safe distance between them and possible Burmese vengeance-seekers. And I couldn't help wondering where Me Wai was, and hoping he was safe too.

And then, some weeks later, my San Francisco Chronicle caught up with me,—the issue of August 26th, 1928. If I live to be a hundred I'll never forget the queer feeling at the pit of the stomach which I experienced when my astonished eye lit on this bold-faced headline over an Associated Press dispatch from London:

CURSE OF WHITE ELEPHANT KILLS INDIAN MAHOUT

Slain Night Following Sacred Animal's Death

Said Ali, mahout, considered one of the finest elephant trainers in the world, was beaten to death in his apartment in the London Zoo last night. Sandy Wee, elephant driver was found beneath Said Ali's window, seriously injured.

Said Ali's body was badly mangled. A pickaxe and a sledge hammer were found beside it.

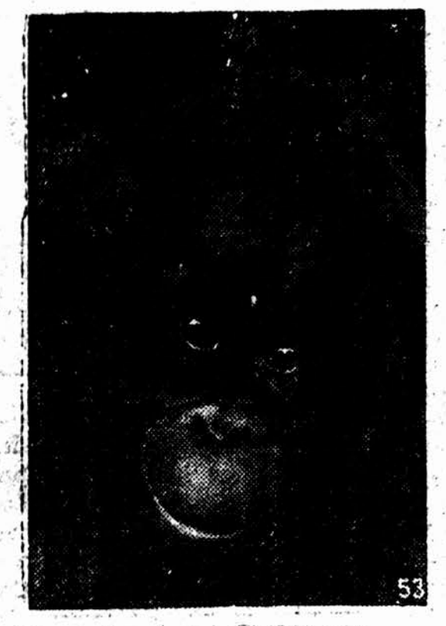
Those versed in Indian lore saw a strange coincidence between the London tragedy and the reported death at Calcutta, last night, of Pa Wa, a famous white elephant. Wee and Ali came to England with the elephant two years ago, and later toured America.

A curse is supposed to fall on someone whenever a white elephant leaves its own land.

With simple eloquence that newspaper clipping tells what happened. I later confirmed the story, learning also that both mahout and driver had been shadowed almost from the day of their return to England.

I never found out what became of Sandy Wee. One rumour was to the effect that he died of his injuries. Another story had it that he recovered and disappeared. I hope it's true that he got well. And if he's alive I hope some day to run into him and get a first-hand account of what happened on that terrible night when he and Said Ali were so brutally assaulted.

"Darwin Is Right!"



CLOSE TO "MISSING LINK"

Pet Orang-utan Seems to be Pondering on all the Outlandish Animal Fans He's Met!

ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE WHO ARE "CRAZY ABOUT ANIMALS"

The animal fan isn't as plentiful as the football fan, the fight fan or the movie fan but he's as definitely sold on his favourite subject as any type of fan in the world. If anything, he's a little more rabid.

Invariably when word gets into the newspapers that I am about to launch an expedition, I get letters from different parts of the country—sent by boys, young men and a sprinkling of adventuresome damsels—telling me that their love of animals is so great they are willing to accompany me, without pay, to the remotest jungles of the earth and work, work, work, as long as they can be assured a real close-up of wild animal life. Some of the letters sound as if written by people who have a fair knowledge of animals that they would like to apply, others sound like perfectly human bids for a free trip to the wilds. Some of them are hard to classify, as, for instance, the following classic which was forwarded to me by a newspaper that had been kind enough to interview me on my recent return from Singapore:

Dear Mr. Buck: I would like to go shooting wild animals with you. I would shoot enough to pay for my keep, being a crack shot and nineteen years old. My brother is also writing you. But I had the idea of writing you first, having told him about it he tried to beat me to it. So don't take him. Take me. I am a better shot and thought up the idea first and he went and stole the idea. I will gladly shoot it off with my brother against any kind of target you think best and then you can decide which is the best shot and which of us you want to take. I am sure you will want me as I am the better shot and thought up the idea of joining up with you first. Will join you anywhere you say and you will not need to send much car fare if you are sailing from New York as it isn't much of a trip from here. But will need lots more help if you are sailing from San Francisco like you say in your stories you sometimes do but will return same from what I make from what I shoot.

Your friend, etc.

The young man had somehow managed to read my stories without grasping that my job is bringing back live animals for the zoos and circuses. One way to keep them alive is not to shoot them.

Another interesting letter comes from a militant young woman who accuses the male sex of hogging the wild animal field. "Why not give the woman a chance?" she queries. "Women have demonstrated they can make good in any field they enter and they could make good in your field too, if given the opportunity." The lady then goes on to offer her services to my next expedition, belligerently announcing I can prove myself a good sport by taking her on. I'm afraid that hereafter I'm going to be known—to at least one young lady—as a bum sport.

A few of my experiences with self-styled animal-lovers assumed real proportions. One was made possible by the misguided Jones Law, a maritime, regulation that is well-meaning but works out badly in many cases. Under this law any stranded American sailor—worthy or unworthy—can have himself sent home by applying to our counsel in the port involved. The consul, if he cannot arrange to have the sailor returned as a "workaway," (meaning one who pays for his passage by working on board) has the seaman returned at government expense. Repeatedly sailors who desert their ships—and even worse offenders—have managed to benefit by the provisions of this undiscriminating government regulation.

One of those who was struggling with the Jones Law about ten years ago was Consul-General Harris of Singapore, one of the ablest government officials I have ever known. With patience and fortitude he was providing food shelter—under the same law—for a number of marooned sailors, many of them shiftless wretches who spent most of their time lying around drunk on the waterfront.

One night at dinner Harris was telling me of the trouble these sailors were making for him. He was hard at work at the job of finding transportation back to America for them, conscientiously striving for a programme that would cost our government the least amount of money. He had worked out a plan whereby most of these chaps would be sent on their way. Only three of the lot remained to be cared for. "One of them," Harris earnestly told me, "is a fellow you may be able to use. He's heard about your work and he's anxious to sail with you.

(Continued On Page 43.)

Happy New Year

We wish a happy New Year to all Christian scouts all over the world. The coming year will face some of them in India with vital problems which will not effect them, only but the entire scout movement in the country. At present, European Scouts are members of the Boy Scouts Association, and they take their pledge together with Indian Scouts to God, king and country. The changed situation in India to-day has made the demand for a change in the Scout Pledge irresistible. Whatever the pledge will be, all Scouts in any Association will be called upon to pledge their loyalty to the "country," meaning India as our common motherland. It is but natural that some English Scouts in India will desire to pledge their loyalty to England, their own country. It is therefore evident that they cannot be members of an Indian Scout Association. They are quite free to have an organisation of their own; but if they desire to be members of the same Association, then they must without any mental reservation pledge themselves to serve the country of their adoption. The English Scout in India must now have a new outlook. In 1907 the Indian boy was debarred from the Indian Scout Association, but three decades have passed and the situation is now different. To-day the Indian Scouts are willing to extend the hand of fellowship to the English boy, provided he agrees to reciprocate in full measure the extended hand of fellowship and goodwill. The coming year will be a test for all non-Indian Scouts in the country of their capacity to live up to the Scout laws and the spirit of the movement. By pledging their loyalty to India, they will be serving England well, but a pledge to England in India will not be so much relished by those who desire a National Scout Movement in this country for obvious reasons.

Second Scouters' Training Camp

The Second Scouters' Training Camp had proved a unique success. Though the camp was held only two months after the First Training Camp, it was attended by a larger number than the first. The camp was attended by nearly thirty scouters from Bombay, Poona and Gujarat. A welcome feature was the co-operation extended to the National Association by certain district and local boards who had sent their scouters for training, but the most unique feature of the camp was the presence of six Girl-Scout leaders who came forward to sponsor the cause of the National Girl Scout Movement. The camp also included eleven Patrol-leaders who provided a practical opportunity for training to the scouters

The camp was equipped with a good library and the various features of the Scout Movement were demonstrated by charts specially prepared for the camp. A good number of exhibits of bridges, tents camp-sites, scout equipment and camp gadgets demonstrated the practical achievements of scouts of the National Scout Association.

The camp was visited by many enthusiastic sympathisers of the movement including Mr. Shantilal Shah, the Secretary of the Congress party in the Assembly, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, V. L. Mehta, H. L. Mehta, C. B. Kora, Mr Amirbux Bawa, Mrs. Dharamsey Thakkar, Mr. A. B. Rane, the Assistant District Commissioner of the G.I.P. Boy Scouts Association, Mr. Shaiwale of the G.I.P. Association, Capt. Petigera and Dr. Trivedi of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association, Captain Superintendent of the I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin and Smt. Devika Rani with her mother and Sir Richard Temple, and others.

A detailed report of the camp will appear in the next weekly letter.

Seva Samiti Mela In Calcutta

Four thousand Scouts had gathered at Delhi last cold weather from all over India to welcome Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the world. Five thousand National Scouts gathered at the Seva Samiti Scout Mela at Calcutta during the last week of December to carry forward the banner of the National Movement. This clearly demonstrates that the surging tide of the new movement is going to march forward from province to province till the scout movement is resurrected from the depth to which it has fallen. The Indian National Scout Association was represented at the Mela by Scouter Mhatre who was specially deputed by the Provincial Council to offer felicitations of the Association in this unique occasion. Scouter Mhatre delivered the following message to the campers on behalf of the I.N.S.A.: "On behalf of the Indian National Scout Association I have the pleasure in delivering their message of goodwill, co-operation and success to the Seva Samiti Mela. Seva Samiti Association has noble traditions of years of selfless and devoted service to our motherland. May their self-sacrifice and devotion be beacon of light to all youths of India and may Seva Samiti's efforts for the service of your youth be crowned with ever increasing success."

Jawaharlal's Message

The following message of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru was read out at the last Calcutta Mela:

"I send my good wishes to the Scouts who will gather there and I trust that they will grow up as soldiers of India's freedom.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Vice-President of the Provincial Council of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association (B.P.) has sent the following message:

"The Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association has unrivalled tradition in a great part of India of efficient selfless service, under the leadership of people whose names are household words for sacrifice and service, and I have no doubt that this spirit of devotion to the cause of service will receive a fresh impetus at this great gathering."

Winners of the Permanent Shield in the Lucknow University Debate. Mr. P. R. Patel (left) and Mr. Jal H. A. Vakil (right) are students of the St. Xavier's College, Bombay. The latter also won a gold medal.

Bengal Wants I. N. S. A.

During his stay at Calcutta, Scouter Mhatre was approached by two Scout-masters of the B. P Association who desired to join the I.N.S.A. In view of the impending union of the I.N.S.A. with Seva Samiti, Scouter Mhatre requested the Scouters to approach the leaders of the Seva Samiti. The Scouters at Calcutta expressed their keen interest in the working of the I.N.S.A. in Bombay and assured the organisation of the sympathy and support of all national minded youths of Bengal.

Pandit Bajpai For Bombay

Pandit Bajpai, the Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Scout Association has very kindly accepted the invitation of the I.N.S.A. to visit Bombay some time during the month. Pandit Bajpai may well be assured of a sincere welcome from the Scouts of this city. His presence amongst us will not only be a source of inspiration and strength, but he will also be able to cement the already existing close ties between the Seva Samiti and the I.N.S.A.

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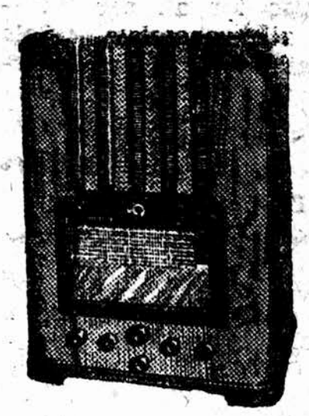

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Wanted candidates for Free training in Telegraph, Station Master and Commercial classes under "Jubilee Year Scheme", Jubilee Prospectus on 5 annas. Royal Telegraph and Rly. Duties College, Bombay, 14. (9625)

Wanted an experienced Chief Executive Officer for the Haliyal Municipality on a pay of Rs. 45 to 70 p.m. according to their qualifications. Applications must reach the undersigned on or before 5th of February, 1938. (Sd.) A. P. Desai, President, Municipality, Haliyal, (N. Kanara), Haliyal, 1st January, 1938. (7629)

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To be let. In Devlali for all communities comfortable, airy and bright rooms with bath and separate kitchen, equipped with electric lights, sanitary arrangements and water taps and completely furnished with all household goods, furniture and crockery, opening out in the beautiful garden with clean wells at the very low rent of Rs. 20 per month only. Unique opportunity to all communities to take advantage of the salubrious climate of the famous Hill-Station of Devlali (1829 feet above sea-level). Apply to Hoosainibhai A. Tayab, (Devlali) and Datoo Manji Padamshi Surmwala, 280, Pala Galli, Bombay. No. 9 Telephone No. 25866. (R9649)

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M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get. Enclose two anna stamps: —Indian Homoeopathic Institute. Post. Datha (Kathiawar) (9297)

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Secure jobs, medals—Enroll at once Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel—Imparts expert training—special accommodation for ladies—moderate charges—Principal's personal attention. (9622)

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Deafness total or partial due to several causes can be cured by American Ear Drops approved and used by thousands with satisfaction. Also for all ear diseases. From all chemists. Sole Agents: Manilal and Bros., Chemists, Princess St., Bombay. (9645)

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Wanted original poems, songs, for immediate consideration. Send poems to Columbian Music Publishers, Ltd., Dept. K24, Toronto, Can.

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HEALTH & EFFICIENCY (B. W.) Lahore

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DENTAL ASSOCIATION

A MEETING OF DOCTORS AND DENTAL SURGEONS.

Under the auspices of the above Association a conjoint meeting of Dental Surgeons and Doctors will be held at the Hotel Majestic, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 7 p.m. (S.T.), and will be followed by a dinner at 8 p.m. (S.T.). Major-General H. C. Buckley, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

Programme:—Lectures on "The Bombay Presidency Dental Act".

Doctors and Dental Surgeons wishing to attend the meeting and join the dinner will please inform the undersigned before the 15th January.

S. P. KAPADIA,
V. M. DESAI,
Joint Hon. Secretaries,
B. P. D. A.,
The General Assurance Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 20269. (7656)

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

VACANCIES exist in the Royal Indian Navy for Ordnance Artificers.

Applicants must be not more than 24 years old and have at least 3 years experience as a fitter. They will be required to pass a trade and medical test

Conditions of service are as follows:—

Pay Rs. 35 p.m. rising by Rs. 5 p.m. each year to a maximum of Rs. 120; free rations; free issue of uniform with Kit upkeep allowance; 2 months leave p.a. on full pay. After entry, a period of about 2 years training will be given in Bombay.

Applicants must report in person between 10 a.m. & 1 p.m. on any day (except Sundays) before Tuesday 21st January 1938 to the Commanding Officer, H.M.I.S. "Dalhousie," H. M. I. Dockyard, Bombay, from whom further information regarding conditions of service may be obtained.

T. M. S MILNE-HENDERSON,
Captain,
For Flag Officer Commanding,
Royal Indian Navy.
H. M. I. Dockyard,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1938.
7626.

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Universal's complete serial, full of thrills
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The MOST CHARMING Picture ever presented on the Silver Screen

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The ONE and the ONLY STAR, who has no equal

IN A ROLE TO WHICH SHE ALONE CAN DO JUSTICE

A breath holding Story beautifully screened and wonderfully presented

3 SHOWS
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MATINEE TO-DAY—2-45.

MINERVA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT IN SHANGHAI AVERTED

Japanese Train Machineguns On Russian Volunteers And French Police

Agreement Reached: French Authorities To Enter Strong Protest

SHANGHAI: January 8.

Japanese troops trained machineguns on French Police and Russian volunteers, who became involved in an incident in Shanghai when Japanese soldiers struggled with a Russian volunteer, who had threatened one of them with a revolver.

Cause Of Trouble

The Russian volunteer had prevented a Japanese soldier, who had crossed the Boulevard De Deux Republics, dividing Japanese-occupied Nanto from the French Concession, from beating a Chinese woman, who contrary to Japanese regulations had gone to the French side of the road to draw water from a pump.

There is no water supply at Nantao since the Chinese troops blew up the Water Works prior to their withdrawal. The Japanese soldier knocked down the Russian volunteer and tried to wrest his rifle from him. The Russian holding on to his rifle jumped up, drew and pointed his revolver at the Japanese, who gave up the attempt to draw his sword.

Fifteen Japanese soldiers rushed to the scene, surrounded the Russian and started dragging him to the Japanese-occupied side of the boundary.

ARMOURED CARS TAKE UP POSITIONS.

Another Russian volunteer blew his whistle and two French armoured cars and a van-load of Russian volunteers arrived and took up positions.

In the meanwhile about 100 more Japanese soldiers arrived and the situation became exceedingly tense, with the two forces ready for action, facing one another across the boundary.

Later the Russian volunteer originally involved was taken to the near-by French fire station, where Japanese officers and French Police, reached an agreement, the terms of which were not disclosed, after a heated half-hour parley.

After the agreement the French and the Japanese shook hands, but it is understood that the French authorities are lodging a "very strong protest."

NO RECURRENCE TO BE TOLERATED.

Mr. Franklin points out whether or not the incident was the result of misunderstanding or even provocation, nothing could excuse what followed. He adds, unless steps are taken to prevent a recurrence of such incidents, confidence in the efficiency of the Police will inevitably be impaired. It is understood, the Council proposes to give the Police the fullest support.—Reuter.

Plan To Beat Japan By Tactics

HANKOW, JANUARY 7.

DEFINITE PLANS REGARDING THE FORTHCOMING OPERATIONS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN FORMULATED AT AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND WHICH HAS ENDED HERE.

COMMANDERS ARE HURRIEDLY RETURNING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE FRONTS WITH FRESH INSTRUCTIONS.

While details of decisions are not obtainable in official sources, it is reported that many Chinese leaders favour resorting to offensive tactics on all fronts instead of defensive. They are reported to have argued that as the Japanese troops are stretched thinly, their fronts separated by many miles from rear and communications inadequately guarded, China should launch a large scale offensive simultaneously in all directions without giving the Japanese time to shift troops and enabling mobile units behind lines to start active operations.

It will be shortly seen whether such policy has been adopted by the conference.

NO PEACE WITH CHIANG KAI SHEK

Central China Must Have New Govt., Says Japanese Ambassador

SHANGHAI: Jan. 7.

Japanese Ambassador Kawagos in an interview declared that peace negotiations with Chiang Kai Shek regime is out of question.

Japan should repudiate the National Government. The formation of a new Government of Central China is a necessity and it should be protected from pressure by the National Government. —Reuter.

BRITISH POLICE OFFICER RESIGNS

Sequel To Maltreatment By Japanese

SHANGHAI, January 8.

Police Superintendent Mr. J. Sinclair has resigned from the police. It is believed that the incident may have prompted the decision but in any case feeling among British police officers is running high and many may prefer resigning rather than continuing to suffer indignities and attacks at the hands of the Japanese military authorities and naval officers.

"It is feared that unless foreign members of the police force are (Continued on Page 18, Col. 1).

Finance Ministers' Conference

Subvention To Provinces

Implementing Niemeyer Award

PROPORTIONAL PERCENTAGE OF TWO CRORES AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

NEW DELHI: January 8.

The Provincial Finance Ministers, who will attend the forthcoming Conference with the representatives of the Finance Department of the Government of India, on January 20, are likely to obtain some idea of the amount each Province may get this year from the Centre under the Niemeyer Award.

Recent indications furnished by the Customs and Railway returns were that not less than two crores might be available for distribution, which would be divided in the following proportion: Madras 15 p.c.; Bombay 20; Bengal 20; U. P. 15; the Punjab 5; Bihar 10; the Central Provinces 5; Assam 2; N.W.F.P. 1; Orissa 2; and Sind 2. It is not known how the recent heavy falls in Railway earnings may have affected this estimate.

CO-ORDINATION PLAN

The future borrowing programmes of the Provinces are also expected to be examined at the Conference. Sir James Taylor Governor of the Reserve Bank, who will be present, will help the Provincial Ministers in evolving a co-ordinated plan based partly upon the experience of the recent flotation by a number of Provinces. The intention is stated to be that the work of establishing such a co-ordination should gradually become a function of the Reserve Bank, which is already a machinery for arranging terms and advising on the appropriate time for each loan.

To help the bank fulfil these functions, a proposal was made at the Conference of 1936 of Financial Representatives of the Provinces and the Government of India that annual meetings between them and the Reserve Bank authorities would be the best method. The forthcoming Conference will provide an occasion for the first of such annual meetings.—A. P.

Rebel Commander Surrenders

BARCELONA: Jan. 8.

IT IS CLAIMED THAT THE INSURGENT COMMANDER IN TERUEL HAS SURRENDERED WITH 1,500 MEN.—REUTER.

SCENES DURING FALL OF TERUEL

All Insurgent Strongholds Fall

BARCELONA: Jany. 8.

Dynamite charges under the remaining insurgent strongholds, the Seminary and the Bank of Spain, have practically ended the insurgent resistance within the city, while outside the city, the Republicans claim recapture of half of the strategic tooth of Teruel. Teruel itself is in ruins.

The troops and the remaining population living in underground refuges which the insurgents constructed before the city fell. Yesterday afternoon, at the behest of the President of the International Red Cross, the Republicans called a two-hour truce to allow of the evacuation of the sick and wounded from the Asuncion Hospital, where the insurgents were then still holding out.

Five hundred women, children and old men emerged with pitiful appearance, all crying out for water, some fainting at the first breath of fresh air.—Reuter.

The total subscription received for the inauguration of the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund from Bengal upto January 6 has amounted to Rs. 20,926.

MORE OFFICERS FOR BRITISH NAVY

Voluntary Transfer Of Officers From Reserves

LONDON, January 7.

In order to keep pace with current naval expansion, the Admiralty has decided to effect further voluntary transfers of officers from the Royal Naval reserve to the supplementary list of the Royal Navy.

As a result the Navy will obtain a number of trained officers quickly.

A similar step was taken last year when about 120 officers were transferred.—Reuter's Special.

SUMMONS SERVED ON "HINDUSTAN STANDARD" EDITOR

CALCUTTA: Jany. 8.

The summons issued on Wednesday under Section 124-A (sedition), against Dr. D. N. Sen, Editor, "Hindustan Standard," for an alleged seditious article: "Where Is Bengal To-day?" appearing in its issue of Nov. 26, last, was served to-day on Dr. Sen.—United Press.

WASHINGTON, January 7.

Mr. Cordell Hull has issued a formal notice of his intention to negotiate an Anglo-American Trade Agreement.

The announcement runs to 47 pages and lists a vast number of articles on which the United States consider granting a reduction and also lists numerous goods at present on the free list which the United States will utilise as levers for bargaining.

Interested parties are given until February 19 to submit their views and public hearings will open in Washington on March 14. —Reuter's Special.

CREATION OF JOINT RESERVE BANK

(Continued from Page 17).

given adequate protection against unprovoked attacks by Japanese marines and soldiers, the International Settlement will shortly lose the services of some of the finest officers," says the American-owned "Evening Post".

It may be recalled that yesterday two British police officers were maltreated by Japanese soldiers.

SERGEANT BEATEN

The incident occurred when the British Sergeant Turner was standing on Brenan Road, within the British-manned western perimeter, watching Japanese troops searching Chinese hawkers who wished to cross the frontier and told a Japanese member of the Settlement Police beside him that the troops seemed unnecessarily rough. The Japanese punched him on the nose, shouting, "It is none of your business."

The Japanese troops then crossed the Frontier, dragged Sergeant Turner back across it, threw him to the ground and punched him.

Inspector West arrived in a motor-car and requested Sergeant Turner's release, but was himself beaten by the Japanese. Both were finally released, painfully bruised.

They reported the incident to the Commissioner of Police.

Meanwhile, the Settlement police have protested to the Japanese naval officials against the alleged manhandling of Police Inspector George Bennett and Superintendent J. Sinclair at the naval landing party headquarters.

A Welshman, Jerry Morgan, has complained to the British Consulate-General against the alleged maltreatment by the Japanese police, who arrested him on December 25 and held him for four and a half days before his plight became known.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC MEASURES AGAINST JAPAN

LONDON, Jan. 7.

After an all-day sitting, a joint meeting of the Trade Union Congress, the Labour Party Executive and the Parliamentary Labour Party, called to discuss the suggested boycott of Japanese goods, according to an official statement, "renewed the labour demands upon the Government to prohibit British citizens from selling war materials or releasing money to Japan and urged all other nations, including the United States, to co-operate in economic measures necessary to re-establish international law and order and empowered the national council of labour, at a meeting to be held early next week, to consider further steps necessary to carry out this policy.

"The meeting also urged the British people to refrain from purchasing Japanese products of any kind and approved of concrete measures to attain this end."

It is understood that there was some division of opinion at the meeting. The attitude of the Trade Unions towards a Japanese boycott is not yet publicly defined as much will depend on the views expressed at next week's meeting. the British Trade Unions will be prepared to take any action which might involve them in risk and difficulty.—Reuter.

JOINT RESERVE BANK TO BE CREATED

PEKING: Jan. 7.

"The provisional Government of China" recently established under Japanese auspices announces the formation of a Committee of eight local bankers for the purpose of creating a joint reserve bank.

It is semi-officially stated that the bank will have a capital of approximately 3,000,000 sterling and will issue new currency linked with yen and Manchukuo dollar.—Reuter.

PREMIER TO CONSIDER FAR EAST SITUATION

LONDON: Jany. 8.

It is understood a complete and exhaustive review of the increasingly grave situation in the Far East will be among the first tasks of Mr. Chamberlain when he returns to Downing Street on Monday. The Premier will consult with Foreign Office Far Eastern experts and Cabinet Ministers.—Reuter.

12 Jap. Ships In Tsingtao's Outer Harbour

TSINGTAO: Jany. 8.

Much speculation and uneasiness have been aroused by the appearance of 12 Japanese ships, consisting of transports and warships in Tsingtao's outer harbour. There has as yet been no attempt to land.—Reuter.

JAPAN PREPARES FOR 4-YEAR STRUGGLE

TOKIO, Jan. 8.

Prince Konoye discussed with his cabinet a four-year plan of replenishment of national resources on the assumption that the present Chinese conflict will last four years, or that several years will be required to secure a fundamental settlement, even if the present affair is settled before long. The National Planning Board is elaborating a scheme, and is expected to complete its work before the Diet meeting on January 22.

"EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS"

BERLIN.—Statements appearing in the British Press suggesting that German mediation in the Sino-Japanese dispute has reached "a mature stage" are described in competent circles here as "rather exaggerated". The British Press had also suggested that Herr Hitler is seriously worried by the Far East war, his chief fear being that Japan is so weakened by the lengthy hostilities that she will be useless as an ally of the Anti-Comintern Front. German official circles do not deny Germany's great interest in a speedy cessation of the war, adding that the German Ambassadors at Tokio and Hankow are certainly making all efforts for this end. It is not known in Berlin how far Sino-Japanese rapprochement has progressed.

Official Japanese circles here declare they know nothing of German mediation.

NO CHANCE OF SUCCESS

Chinese circles inform Reuter that "German efforts have no chance of success as Japan's Anti-Comintern Pact demands are not acceptable to China".

Japanese Occupy British-Owned Hotel

SHANGHAI: Jany. 8.

The Japanese marines to-day occupied the British-owned New Asia Hotel in the International Settlement to the north of the Soochow Creek, hauled down two Union Jacks and substituted Japanese flags and removed some furniture from the hotel, which is one of the most modern in Shanghai.

The owner of the hotel is a Hongkow-born Chinese, who is registered in Hongkow.—Reuter.

CHINA DAY

Students Asked To Make It A Success

The General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation writes:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued a timely appeal to all Indians to observe 9th January as "China Day" throughout India. In response to this appeal, the B.P.S. Conference held at Poona, decided to observe the day as "China Day".

I sincerely hope that students all over the Presidency will, through their local organisation, help to make this day a great success. The fight in China is to-day a fight of all genuine anti-imperialists against oppression and national slavery. Defeat of Japanese Imperialism will be a great blow to World Imperialism. China is to-day our battle of freedom. It is our duty to lend it both our moral and material support.

I request all students to collect funds through their local organisations for medical aid to China. The unions will hold student meetings or lend their auspices to local Congress Committees for holding joint meetings, according as the local conditions suit them.

Students' Meeting At Dadar

In accordance with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's appeal to observe "China Lay" the Secretary of the Bombay Suburban Students Union announces that:—

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Union, Suburbs, and North Bombay Students' Union, a public meeting will be held at Shivaji Park, Dadar at 6 p.m. on Sunday in observance of "China Day." When Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. P. Sabavala and student workers will address.

CHINA DAY MEETING AT LAL BAUG

A public meeting will be held to observe China Day at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday at Lal Baug Maidan, under the joint auspices of the B.P.T.U.C., 'F' Ward Congress Committee, Kisan Propaganda Committee, Young Workers' League and Youth Association under the Presidentship of Mr. Jeenabhai Joshi, M.L.A. Messrs S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar, J. Bukhari, Khimji Jadhav, Bhise, Bhogle, etc., will address the meeting.

MEETING AT POPATWADI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday) at 9 p. m. (S.T.) at Popat Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, to express India's sympathy for the people of China in their hour of trial and to express the significance of the struggle that is going on in the Far East. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. will preside and Messrs Nagindas T. Master, Soonderdas Morarji, Bhawanji A. Khimji, P. R. Lele, Dr. D. T. Anklesaria, Dr. Nathalal Vora, Mr. Manibhai Seth and others will address.

MEETING AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in observance of China Day at Garden, near Napoo Hall, Matunga (G. I. P. Ry.) Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.) will preside and among the speakers will be Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan, Mr. Yusuf Meharally, Sjt S. B. Mahadeshwar, Sjt. M. R. Masani, Sjt. Purusottamdas, Trikamdas, Sjt. C. K. Narayan Swami and Sjt Kashiprasad Sinh.

AMERICA'S STRONG PROTEST

SHANGHAI, Jan. 8

Mr. Cornell Franklin, American Chairman of the Municipal Council, has lodged a strong protest with Mr. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General concerning the assault on Turner and West.—Ieuter.

VON CRAMM'S SECOND TRIUMPH

Beats Budge In Triangular Lawn Tennis Contest

MELBOURNE: Jany. 8.

Von Cramm (Germany), beat Donald Budge, the Wimbledon American Champion, 6|4, 8|10 and 12|10 in the Triangular Lawn Tennis contest between Australia, United States and Germany. It was Budge's third defeat in Australia within a month and Von Cramm's second triumph in a fortnight.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE TREATY

WASHINGTON: Jany. 8.

Prolonged bargaining with inevitable campaigns of objections from business interests on both sides of the Atlantic is foreseen in regard to the huge list of articles on which the United States consider possible tariff reductions.

Following the formal notice by Mr. Cordell Hull of his intention to negotiate an Anglo-American Trade Agreement, his advisers are reported to consider the task before them very formidable. Early predictions give the British producers a good chance of increasing the sales of fabrics intended for men's wear and woollen wearing apparel of all kinds.—Reuter.

VAN ZEELAND AND CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Before completing his report on the mission with which he has been entrusted by the French and British Governments (says a communique issued after M. Van Zeeland had a four-hour conference with Mr. Chamberlain) M. Van Zeeland desired to make contact with the Prime Minister in order to ascertain his views on the general situation and in particular international action in Economic and Financial spheres

In the course of discussion, M. Van Zeeland summarised the result of the investigations, which he had been conducting during part of the year and it was agreed that M Van Zeeland should now complete his report. He anticipated, it would be ready for presentation to the British and French Governments in the course of the next fortnight. M. Van Zeeland, so far as he is concerned, agreed that the Report may be published as soon as the British and French Governments had an opportunity of considering it.—Reuter.

INSURANCE SOCIAL.

The Hon. Secretary, the Insurance Representatives' Society, Bombay, writes:

An "Insurance Social" will be held to-day (Sunday) between the hours 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. at the Hall of the Tulsidas Gopalji Sanitarium, Mahalaxmi, when Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, of the Oriental Government Security, Life Assurance Co. Ltd., will be the chief guest.

The expenses of the "Social" will be met by contribution. Charges per head have been fixed at Rs. 2 only.

Tickets can be had at the office of Messrs. K. F. Shroff and Co., 1st floor Zenith Insurance Building, Pirojshah Mehta Road, Fort, during office hours.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR: Jany. 7.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the Nagpur University has confirmed the election of Mr. T. J. Kedar, M.L.A., who was elected on the Congress ticket as Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, with effect from the 16th January. He has also confirmed the election of Dewan Bahadur K. V. Brahama, as Treasurer of the University from Dec. 15.

EQBAL DAY

To-day's Meeting At C. J. Hall

Under the auspices of "Bazur-ul-Khayal", Bombay, the "Eqbal Day" will be observed at the C. J. Hall, Fort, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday). Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali, the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Dr. Bazud-Rehman will address the gathering. Al-Haj Qasim Ali Jairazbhai will preside.

KATHIAWAR AIR SERVICE.

The scheduled 'plane arrived at 5-45 p.m. on Saturday from Kathiawar with 5 passengers.

ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kenedy Bridge, Babasaheb Phansalkar, President of the Society, will deliver a lecture on "Diagnoses of your failure and success in 1938", to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Sheth Gokaldas Tejpal Boarding School Golden Jubilee Celebrations will take place to-day (Sunday) at the Boarding School premises (Gowalia Tank), Sir Prabhashankar Pattani will preside.

AIR MAIL TO EGYPT AND S. AFRICA.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs has issued a revised time-table of Egypt-South Africa Air Mail Service.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting, called for on 26th instant, and adjourned for want of a quoram, will be held at the above address to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION.

There will be a clinical meeting at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Sekh Saria Building, Parekh Street, Girgaon. The subject for discussion will be "Selection of Remedy."

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Keraleeya Samaj Library and Reading Room, Sjt. N. C. Sekhar, Kerala Labour leader, who was a delegate to the T. U. Congress, Delhi, will conduct a discussion on "Social Trends in Kerala" at the Reading Room premises, 160 Hindu Colony, (opposite King George High School) at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

MR. GOKULBHAI'S APPEAL TO MEMBERS OF THE MAHARASTRA P. C. C.

Mr. Gokuldas D. Bhatt, writes:—

I have decided to contest a seat on the A.I.C.C., and I depend on the unfailing and whole-hearted support of every member of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee who knows of my work in the cause of Swaraj.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. Swami Abhayanandji will deliver a lecture on "Practical Yoga" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Ogale will deliver a public lecture on Seeta Pravachan to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Vijayshankar will deliver a lecture on Vedic Socialism at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

DHARAVI ISLAND QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

The first fixture of the above tournament was played between Gulvem and Gorai on Sunday (19th December) Culvem won by a large margin of 71 runs.

The second fixture was played on 1st inst. between Utan and Manori at Culvem which resulted in a win for the latter by 8 runs. Manori batting first scored 53 runs and Utan replied with 59. In the second Innings Manori was all out for 60, to which Utan just managed to put up 46, thus losing the game by 8 runs.

The final will be played between Culvem and Manori at Culvem to-day (Sunday). The following will represent Culvem. P. J. D'Souza, J. Miranda, E. Miranda, J. D. Miranda, M Miranda, P. Ferreira, F. Ferreira, C. Ferreira, S. Ferreira, T. Ferreira, B. Rodriques.

Kraemer Beats Nizam Pahelwan

Keen Wrestling At Azad Maidan

The Von Kraemer-Nizam Pahelwan fight failed to fill the enhanced seating accommodation provided at the Azad Maidan Wrestling Stadium, but the attendance was quite satisfactory, about 6,000 people being present.

KRAEMER WINS.

The main fight ended in the 17th minute, Von Kraemer getting the decision. The bout was fast, clean and full of live moments. The first 10 minutes saw both men do as much as his opponent, and if points had been given, very little would have separated them. The second round began warmly, but Kraemer, once again, claimed the decision, as he brought off one of his powerful leg-locks that took all the endurance out of his opponent, and the severity of pain inflicted made Nizam Pahelwan give in.

Nizam Pahelwan asked for a closure to-night. Santa Singh, it may be remembered, could not bear Kraemer's torturing leg-grip when these two met in their challenge match at the Marine Drive Stadium some time back.

PRELIMINARY BOUTS

The four preliminary bouts were fought under the Indian rules, the only exception being that the men had to wrestle on the mat. These could be classed as mixed fare.

THE BOUTS.

Sikandar Khan (Bombay) drew with Ali Mohiduddin (Delhi).

The bout was full of action, both men being aggressive after the hand-shake. With the progress of things the fight was inclined to be warm. There was little to choose between the men in the ring. Ali Mohiduddin was, to a degree, the better wrestler.

AURANG (JAIPUR), LOST TO IBRAHIM (CHAPRA).

Here the verdict was against the run of the fight as Aurang was getting the better of his opponent and on three occasions all but registered a fall. A quick anticipation and a flying mare, however, by Ibrahim was Aurang's undoing. In his fall his shoulders came to the mat and stayed there sufficiently long to give his opponent the verdict.

IMAM (AGRA), BEAT BABU (POONA).

Imam tried to end matters immediately, but Babu was wary and brought his opponent to the mat with a waist throw. Imam, who was heavier, used this advantage and pinned his man for the decision in the third minute.

BAKHA (LAHORE), DREW WITH BEHRAM RUSTOM (IRAN).

The wrestling was mediocre and nothing startling was witnessed. Rustom, often had his opponent in trouble, but little knowledge of the game did not allow him to follow up correctly the various advantages he held at times.

Von Kraemer (Germany) beat Nizam Pahelwan (Bombay) in the second round.

Both men went down in turn; the German first. Kraemer was in trouble after this as he allowed his leg into a strong hold. The Indian was then seen writhing in pain, his arm being levered by the German. Punishment was in store for Kraemer and he showed signs of distress. He broke away and established a scissors around Nizam's neck. The German twirled his opponent about the ring.

There was some ground rolling which led up to Kraemer's forcing a Boston crab. Nizam freed himself from this hold and got his man into a Double Nelson. Kraemer, however, managed to throw his man and the first round closed with both men struggling on the floor.

Nizam appeared the fresher of the two when they came together a second time. A flying mare had Kraemer on the mat. This rattled the German and he went for his in real earnest. Some fast and heated wrestling followed as Nizam was a game man. Kraemer about half-way through established one of his powerful legholds. He had the Bombay man writhing in pain and in the seventeenth minute the latter gave in to give Von Kraemer the verdict.

INDIAN BREAKS WORLD'S CYCLING RECORD

Committee Appointed To Collect Fund For Purse

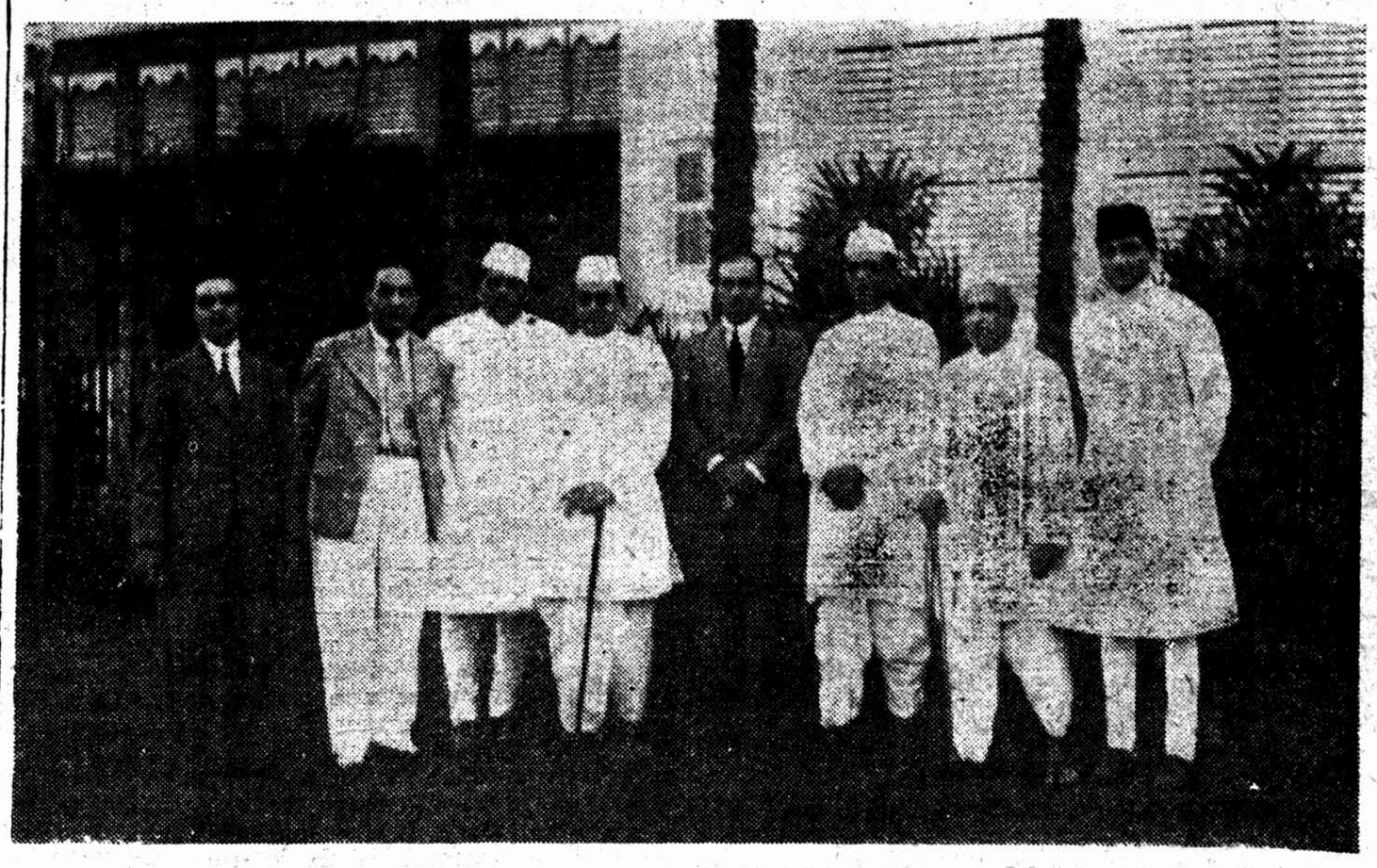
A meeting was held at Anjar Wadi, Mount Road, Mazagaon, on Saturday night to congratulate Mahomed Haji on his record of 68 hours' continuous cycling. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided. Mr. Haji, who hails from Hyderabad State and is hardly 18 years' old, established the record at the Exhibition held at Azad Maidan by the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B.P.C.C. The world record of 51 hours' continuous cycling was thus broken by him.

Dr. Shaikh said that if Mr. Mahomed Haji had established his record in any other country he would have been given greater honour than he had received.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey said that Indians had secured world championship in wrestling, in running in swimming and in hockey and to this a new record had been added by Mr. Mahomed Hali. Mr. Mahomed Haji deserved due public appreciation and he suggested that a Committee should be appointed to collect funds so that a purse might be presented to him. Mr. Chapsey's proposal on being seconded was accepted by the meeting and a Committee consisting of Mr. S. A. Brelvi as Chairman and Dr. Shaikh as Treasurer and other members including Mr. Chapsey and with power to co-opt was appointed for the speakers. Some donations were collected on the spot.

Messrs. Shidi Mahmood, Zia Sardar and Abbasi also spoke.

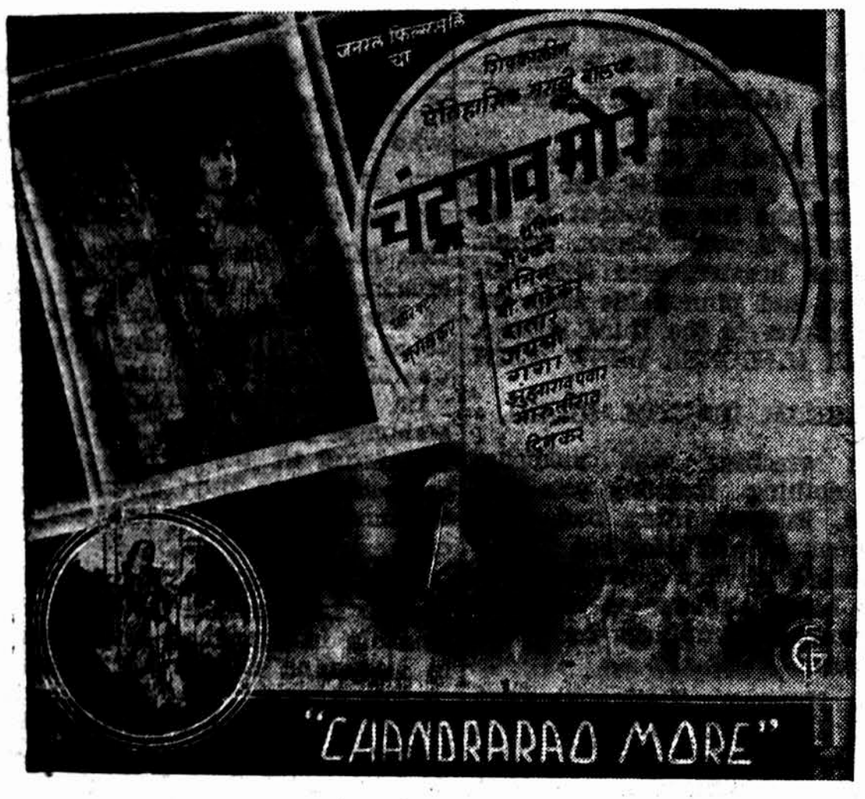
The president in his concluding remarks said that by the exploit of Mahomed Haji had brought honour to his country. There were many poor young men in Bombay who given help and encouragement could similarly bring honour to the country in various fields of sports, but as the municipality had neglected to provide open spaces and playing fields in poor localities, the streets alone were their playfields and he hoped Mr. Chapsey and Dr. Shaikh would be able to persuade the Corporation to give greater attention to the needs of the poor in this matter. He then presented a medal to Mahomed Haji. The medal was given by Mr. Nathoobhai.



The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, along with other Ministers visited the Marine College and Seamen's Orphanage and other institutions founded by Sir Mohamed Yusuf. Pictures shows the Hon. Ministers along with Mr. Abdul Rehman Mohamed Yusuf, President of the Managing Board.

CROWDS THRILLED BY WAR!

WAR SCENES NEVER ATTEMPTED ON SUCH SCALE IN INDIAN TALKIES



WAR v/s ROMANCE

The Crowd at Royal Opera House cheered the spectacular war Scenes, but were never unmindful to the

SACRIFICE a SOLDIER

made for His Country's Sake—in—

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Chandrarao More

FEATURING:

AUNDHKAR—AMINA—B. NANDREKAR
GANGA—DINKER—(Kamanna)—DATAR
JAYSHREE — ZUNZARRAO PAWAR — KALE — TAKLE — BABURAO SANSARE.

Director: AROLKER

Music: KORGAONKAR

Adaptation for Screen: RAGHUVEER RELE

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CAVALRY CHARGES!!

FORT BLOWN UP!!! TENDER ROMANCE!!!!

Running from 8th January, '38

AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY: 2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-45.

HOW SEEDLINGS GERMINATE

Sir Arthur Hill Explodes Popular Belief

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

"The study of seedlings and their modes of germination" was the subject of a lecture by Sir Arthur William Hill, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (London), at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta

Sir Arthur said that like human beings, it was the great object of plants to propagate their kind. There were two divisions of seed. In the case of one, there was no food store left in the seed, all of it being transferred to the young plant inside, whereas in other case the germinating plant continued to draw its sustenance from the seed for a long time. Some seeds were very long-lived, while others died quickly.

One of the longest-lived seedlings was the lotus.

To illustrate the point how long-lived seeds could be, Sir Arthur told a story of the finding in Japan of a great layer of lotus flower seeds in a peat-deposit, which was certainly 400 to 500 years old. Even after the lapse of so many hundred years, the seeds were found capable of germinating.

In this connection, Sir Arthur exploded a popular belief that wheat seeds found in ancient monuments like the Pyramids were capable of germinating. This belief seemed to be based on stories by tourists, who had been deceived by ingenious guides.

Cases had been known of these guides collecting fresh seeds from oustide and concealing them in cavities, urns and other receptacles in the Pyramids. When showing a group of tourists round, they would pass off them these fresh seeds as the actual cereals found in the Pyramids. Naturally on planting, these seeds would germinate and grow into plants.—United Press.

STRIKE AT COIMBATORE

COIMBATORE: Jany. 6.

The strike situation in the mills in and around this place has taken a serious turn, display of violence having been resorted to by a section of the workers.

It is stated that a procession of strikers, while preventing women workers from going to the Sri Ranga Vilas Mills, Peelamadu, came to a clash with some loyal workers.

Stone-throwing was resorted to and about a dozen workers received injuries and were removed to hospital. The police arrived on the spot and restored order.

The District officials are trying to affect an amicable settlement.—United Press.

SCIENTISTS TO VISIT MADRAS

MADRAS: Jany. 7.

Madras will soon have the honour of being a host to over 70 distinguished scientists from all over the world. The scientists, who are now in Calcutta in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Indian Science Congress, will be arriving here on Jany. 11 by a special train.

The University of Madras will entertain them at a luncheon the same day. Arrangements are also being made by the University to enable the delegates to visit the new University buildings and also the places of importance in the city.

The University will also receive the advice of the visitors as to the best lines on which the two research laboratories of the University should be run.

The delegates will leave for Bangalore the same night by a special train.—United Press.

Tennyson's Beat Cooch-Bihar

COOCH-BEHAR (First Innings) 167
COOCH-BEHAR (Second Innings) 83
TENNYSON'S (First Innings) 316
TENNYSON'S (Second Innings for 1 wicket dec.) 121

CALCUTTA, January 8.

There was once again extremely poor attendance when the match against the Cooch-Behar's team was resumed, there being less than 100 spectators present at the start

In their attempt to get some quick runs, the English batsmen set up decidedly the fastest rate of scoring seen on this tour hitting up 35 runs in fifteen minutes today and bringing a century on the board in fifty minutes

Hardstaff's drives, both straight and through the covers, were magnificent and the captain of the home team who was one of opening bowlers came in for a lot of punishment at his hands

After 44 runs had been put on in 20 minutes, Cooch-Behar gave place to Bhattacharjee who bowled wide of the offstump to avoid punishment. Worthington in trying to swipe such a ball to the boundary, lost his balance and was stumped, (97—1—43). Worthington hit four fours.

Pope, another quick scorer, was now sent in and Hardstaff sent up 100 of the innings as a result of 50 minutes' play.

Just before this the Nott's man had reached his 50 in 40 minutes.

When his score was 64, Hardstaff was dropped at cover off a most difficult chance. At this stage, Lord Tennyson declared the English innings closed

The remaining wickets of Cooch-Behar's team were out in 35 minutes on resumption, Langridge taking four wickets for ten runs. Three of them were stumped one after another. Vander Gucht in reaching forward to a perfectly pitched spinner, was beaten and smartly stumped (61—5). Longfield and the Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar suffered the same fate, though both of them had played defensively (71—7). The procession was completed when Bosem hit a ball from Langridge hard back to him and three runs later Bannerjee steeped in front of a straight one from Pope.

The Home side's innings closed at 2-25, leaving the Tourists winners by 187 runs.

Tennyson's team won match against Cooch-Behar's XI by 187 runs.

COOCH-BEHAR XI
(Second Innings.)

Jabbar, c Parks, b Pope	5
Chatterjee, b Pope	15
Carter, c McCorkell, b Pope	0
Bhattacharjee, b Pope	6
Vander Gucht, st. McCorkell, b Langridge	14
Longfield, st. McCorkell, b Langridge	22
Maharaja of Cooch-Behar, st. McCorkell, b Langridge	6
S. Bose, c and b Langridge	9
Scott (not out)	1
J. Bannerjee, l.b.w., b Pope	3
K. Bose, (absent)	
Extras	2
Total	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pope	15.4	4	35	5
Parks	3	1	11	0
Peebles	5	0	13	0
Langridge	7	2	22	4

TENNYSON'S XI
(Second Innings.)

Hardstaff (not out)	64
Worthington, st. Van der Gucht, b Bhattacharjee	43
Pope (not out)	13
Extras	1
Total (for 1 wicket dec.)	121

City & Suburbs

LOCAI ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 8, 1994
Muslim: Zilquad 6, 1356
Parsi: Amardad 6, 1307
Hightide: 4-04; 17-03
Lowtide: 10-39; 22-22
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 18m

Monday, January 10.

Bombay Legislative Assembly, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION
A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. at K.V.F.N. School premises, Fort.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ
Discourses on Srimad Bhagavatham conducted by Bramahsree Vidwan Rama Sastrigal of Palghat will terminate to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ
Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

HALVAD YUVAK MANDAL, BOMBAY
The ordinary meeting of the Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of Empire Talkie Distributors, above Central Bank of India, first floor, Sandhurst Road.

BAND AT THE PARSI COLONY, DADAR
The Band of the Bombay City Police will play a programme of music at the Parsi Colony, Dadar-Matunga to-day (Sunday), commencing at 5-45 p.m (S.T.)

HARIKATHA
Under the auspices of the Sri Ramachandra Bhajana Samaj, Dadar (B.B. and C.I.) a Harikathakalakshepam will be performed by Brahmashri Sahasranama Iyer on Sri Ganesa Jananam at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at Kashinath Dhuru Hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, (B.B. and C.I.).

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE
That "Capital Punishment should be abolished" will be the subject for a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m.
Proposer: Mr. S. Nageswaran
Opposer: Mr. T. K. Menon.

JAIN MEETING
A public meeting of Jains will be held at 1-30 (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at Andheri in Gazdar Park, to protest against Diksha, improperly given to Nimchand, without consent of the parents and Jain Sangha. A "Surghas" will march to the residence of Sadhu after the meeting.

BHAGVAT SAPTAH
Bhagwat Saptah will be observed at Vile Parle (East side) Ram Mandir Temple from to-day (Sunday), to 16th instant in aid of Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala fund. Saptah will be read from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2-30 to 5 p.m. Night programme will also be kept such as Pravachan Hari Kirtan etc.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The General Died at Dawn" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Back in Circulation" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Doctor Syn" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
GLOBE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m
KOHINOOR—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Kisan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today at 2-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Ali Baba Goes to Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Way to Glory" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
WELLINGTON—"Good Old Soak" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE
Under the auspices of the above League Mr. P. R. Lele will give a talk on "Federation" to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the League, Empire Automobile Buildings, opposite Churni Road Station.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON RELIGION
Swami Ajrananda of the Ramkrishna Ashram, Trichur, will deliver a public lecture on "Religion To-day" in the Library Room of the Ramkrishna Ashram at Khar, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

"IQBAL DAY."
Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen a gathering will be held to-day (Sunday), at Jamiat's Hall (138, Nagdevi Street) to celebrate "Iqbal Day". Mr. Meher Muhammad Khan Shihab will speak on the life of the great poet

GURU GOBIND SINGH ANNIVERSARY
To-day (Sunday) at Azad Maidan 5 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Diwan; 5 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Public meeting.
Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside at the public meeting and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Umashanker Dixit, Nagindas T. Master, S. K. Patil and others will join the celebration.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN
The 28th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m.

SUBURBAN STUDENTS' UNION
In observance of "China Day" a public meeting under joint auspices of Bombay Students' Union (Suburbs) and north Bombay Students Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at Shivaji Park Dadar at 6 p.m.
Sjts. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. P. Sabavala student workers will address the meeting. You are earnestly requested to attend

ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY
The Most Rev. Dr Thomas D. Roberts, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay will officiate and preach at the Gloria Church, Byculla, to-day (Sunday), at the evening service of the annual XIII Hours' Adoration at 5-30 after which three Benedictions of the Blessed Sacrament will be given. After the service His Grace will be presented with an address of welcome by the parish. The Solemn High Mass is at 6-15 a.m.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' COMMITTEE
A meeting of the Bombay Citizens' Committee will be held on Wednesday 12th January at 7 p.m. at Mr. Gadre's Office, Krishna Cinema.

MOOLKY PORT COMMITTEE
A meeting of the above Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Reincarnation" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION'S MEETING
Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union a public meeting will be held to observe China Day at the Congress House (compound) to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. Smt. Sarojini Naidu will preside
Sit. Jaiprakash Narain will address.

K. B. READING ROOM.
The Committee of management of the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room will meet to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli Bus Stand.

KHOTI ABOLITION.
There will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday) at Dongari, (near Derby talky) at 8 p.m. to support Dr. Ambedkar's Bill "Abolition of Khoti bill?" Dr. Ambedkar will be the main speaker, Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A., preside.

GOMANTAL HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL
Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a lecture on the subject "Modern concepts of the constitution of matter", will be delivered by Mr. Prabhakar Mahatme of our Mandal, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. at the Union High School Hall (Khetwadi main Road)

LATE S. M. KULKARNI.
A meeting of the members of the North Kanara Goud Saraswat Brahman Community will be held to express their great sorrow at the sad demise of Seth Shantaram Mangesh Kulkarni, at the Sangh's Hall, Save House, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

"REIS-MAGOS UNION.
The 34th annual feast of the Union will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) by a High Mass and Sermon at 9 a.m. in Dabul Church followed by Social Gatyhering in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall."

SHRI VADANAGARA NAGAR MANDAL.
The adjourned General meeting of the Vadanagara Nagar Mandal will be held on Sunday the 9th inst. at 4-30 p.m. in Mani Nagar Nivas when the agenda of the General meeting dated 12-12-37 will be taken up.

KOKANASTHA MAHAR CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY.
The First General Meeting of the Kokanastha, Mahar, Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Pali Danda Road, Bandra will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. when Hon. Mr. Morarjee Desai will preside

RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
The annual general meeting of the Rationalist Association of India will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at "Fuona Casa" opposite Mercantile Insurance Co., Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.
The meeting will be followed by a Social. Prof. James Bartley, B.A., (Belfast) will speak on "The Rational Outlook on Literature."

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.
Prof. B. L. Panjabi will begin his course of lectures on "Banking in India" to-day and will meet his students in the University Building at 6-30 p.m. Dr. P.M. Joshi, Profs. J.C.P. d'Andrade and V.S. Patankar will meet their students in Librarianship course, Metaphysics and Wireless in the University Library Building, Wilson College and Khalsa College respectively to-day, at the usual time. The other Adult Classes will be held as usual.

THYAGARAJA UTSAVAM
The Sri Ranjani Sabha, Bombay Thyagaraja Utsavam, at Pratap Bhuvan, Telang Road, Matunga (G.I.P.) The following artistes will give concerts to-day (Sunday), with suitable accompaniments, from 4-15 to 6 p.m Mr Ramamoorthy Bhagawathar (Vocal) from 6 to 8 p.m. Mr. Kolathu Bhagawathar (Vocal), and from 9 p.m Sangeetha Vidwan Brahmasri Pudukodu Mahadeva Bhagawathar (Violin solo.

HARIJANS AND USE OF PUBLIC TEMPLES

Removing Legal Difficulties Of Trustees

The Bombay Government Gazette published on Saturday gives the text of Bill No. 4 of 1934—A Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is observed:—

"This is only an enabling Bill. Its object is to remove all legal difficulties in the way of those trustees of public temples, who are convinced of the justice of the claim of Harijans to make use of Hindu public temples and who desire to throw open their temples to them. It enables them to do so, notwithstanding anything contained in the instrument of trust, or the terms of dedication or a decree of a competent court or any custom, usage or law, by filing a declaration in the proper court."

This Morning Show At Excelsior

There will be a programme of Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphony shorts in colour to-day (Sunday) at the Excelsior at 10 a.m.

AHMEDABAD TENANTS' CONFERENCE

K. F. Nariman To Preside

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.
The United Press understands that Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside over the Ahmedabad Tenants' Conference, which will be held on January 14 and 15.
He will also address a Students gathering and the State Peoples meeting, during his stay at Ahmedabad.—U P

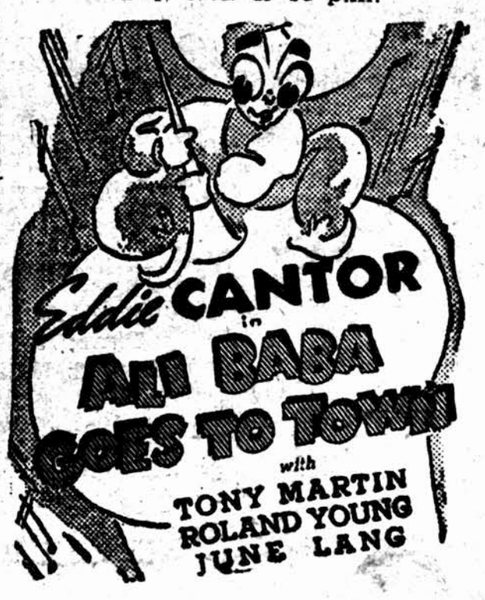
Mr. Greaves Elected

Mr. J. B. Greaves has been declared elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Presidency Trades Association. He comes in place of Sir John Abercrombie, Leader of the Progress Party.

New Education Fellowship Delegation

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY
The programme of the New Education Fellowship Delegation is as under:—
9 a.m.—Public Debate at the Royal Opera House on the subject "This House Despairs of Peace", organised under the auspices of the Secondary Teachers' Association. Members of the Delegation will participate.
4-30 p.m.—Discussion meeting, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary, presiding. Dr. Laurin Zilliacus will speak on "The New Education Fellowship."

REGAL
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



INVESTORS' BUREAU CASE

Hearing Continues

Smartly dressed and wearing fashionable spectacles, Max Davidson, and Gerald Mitchell, partners of the Investors' Advisory Bureau, entered the Court room of the Chief Presidency Magistrate when their names were called out by the interpreter.

Investor's Evidence

When the hearing of the case was resumed to-day, Mr. Marian Coelho, a retired clerk of Rally Brothers, was examined for the prosecution.

Witness deposed that he came to know about the Bureau in September, 1937. When he went to the office, Mitchell advised him on shares. He did share business through the Bureau and got some shares in his name. He continued his dealings with the Bureau. He paid money for 100 shares of Atlas Electric and General Trust. He received a contract form for them but did not get delivery of any shares or transfer forms.

On 8th April he paid the Bureau Rs. 1,650 for 50 shares of the Indian Irons and got a receipt for them. A few days later, he received a telegram from the Bureau advising him to go in for the shares of the Ambadi Rubbers Ltd., as it would be very profitable.

He then went to the Bureau office, signed for 100 forms and paid Rs. 500. He asked the accused when he would get delivery of his shares and was told that all the shares would be ready for delivery on May 28

A few days later, he read in the papers that the Bureau office had been raided and the accused had left Bombay abruptly. He then lodged a complaint with the police.

Mr. Elias Sasson, security clerk of the Bureau, was the next witness. He said, he had known Davidson as a bandsman in Cornaglia's

Witness stated that the Investors Advisory Bureau used to take margin money from their clients and deposit in the bank.

The work of advising brokers was done by Standage, who was employed as a contract clerk. He acted under instructions from the partners.

The Bureau, he stated, maintained a book showing the firm's financial position from day to day. Application moneys were received by the Bureau for the Ambadi Rubbers Ltd., and sent to the bank.

On Day They Left

On the morning of May 27, Mitchell told witness, that he and Davidson were going that day to Trivandrum. The partners then signed a document authorising witness to act on their behalf in their absence and to settle all claims in consultation with the firm's legal adviser, Mr. Guido.

The partners had left some signed blank cheques, and these were used for settling the claims of some clients. Mitchell had previously instructed witness to pay Rs. 500 to one Gosavi and Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Guido as professional fee. He made use of two of these cheques for paying these amounts

Cashier's Evidence

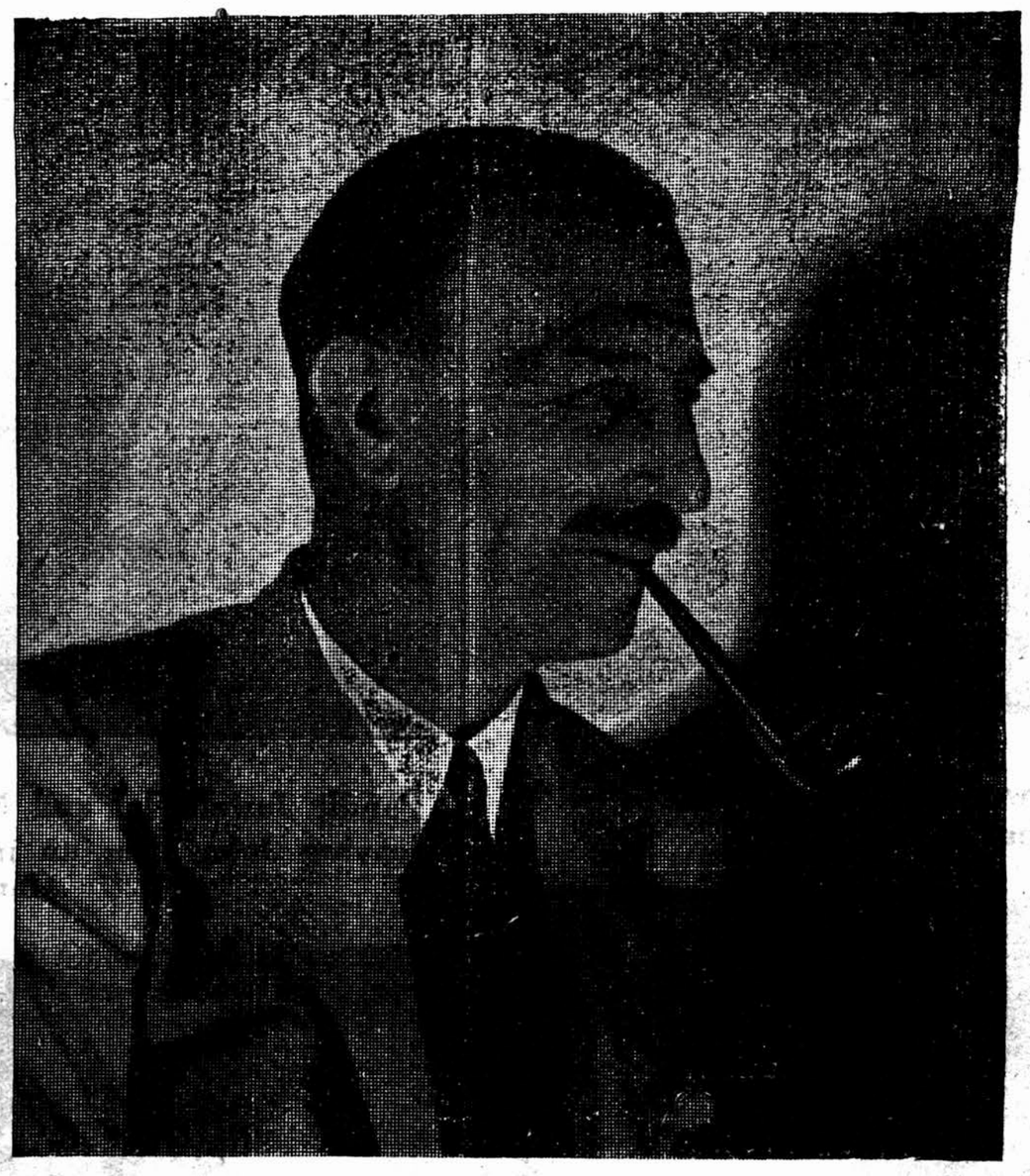
Hormusji Bomanji, a cashier of the Eastern Bank, stated that Mitchell cashed a cheque for Rs. 40,000 on May 27.

Mr. H. G. Dabholkar, ledger-keeper, Bank of Baroda, identified two cheques, one for Rs. 13,000 and the other for Rs. 20,000 drawn in favour of Sharma Brothers. The cheques, he said, were presented by Mitchell

Details Of Raid

Sergeant Gibb of the C. I. D., who investigated the case, stated that on receipt of complaint from Mr. Bharucha and his clerk, he instituted inquiries. As the accused had already sailed, telegrams were sent to the Consuls-General at Alexandria and Marseilles to detain the accused. Mitchell was detained at Alexandria but Davidson had by that time flown to Marseilles The accused were subsequently arrested

Witness gave details of the raid at and search of the Bureau.



I am laughing with tears in my eyes

It is, I suppose, [illegible] some extent to see the complete waste of energy and of perishable foodstuffs that is going on all around us due entirely to lack of forethought and proper means of refrigeration.

On the other hand it is perfectly tragic to know that people like fishermen and the small fruit farmers are having to struggle desperately to make ends meet. When you realise how little profit they make for all the work they do, it is time we stopped playing about with the problem of refrigeration and really got down to helping these people

I have toured extensively throughout India visiting every province in the country. The waste and destruction of perishable foodstuffs that I have seen would amaze you. I have seen thousands of maunds of valuable food lying rotting on the ground. This is due to the fact of there being no refrigerated transport worthy of the name. The losses in shipment of the finest quality peaches are so great and consequently the prices offered to the growers are so low that more than half the fruit is not worth the picking; whole crops sometimes going to waste.

The gigantic possibilities of fruit farming are perhaps illustrated by the fact that in one tiny corner of India more than 50% of the total value of Rs. 6,00,000 worth of fruit annually go to waste. Such a state of affairs multiplied thousands of times might come near to presenting a true picture of the present day waste, and emphasises the prospect of immediate prosperity, with the aid of FREEZITE transportation. Speaking on behalf of the Company with which I am associated I can say that we are out, not only to make a commercial success of our undertaking, but to render a service to the community. I ask all those in authority thoroughly to investigate this matter of FREEZITE transportation of perishable foodstuffs, with a view to assisting the millions of agriculturists in India to a healthier, happier and more prosperous life.

Write to me personally and I will help and advise you:

B S James

COUPON

Please send me full particulars concerning FREEZITE.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Adress this Coupon to Major James, at the Dry Ice Corporation of India, Ltd., Freezite Factory, Cadell Road, Dadar, Bombay

MAJOR JAMES SPEAKING ON BEHALF OF THE DRY ICE CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

Baroda Delegates For Haripura

BARODA, Jan. 7.

The following have been elected as delegates to the next session of the Indian National Congress at Haripura.

Mr. Krishnalal Vyas (unopposed) for the North Gujerat Urban Constituency.

Mr. Natvarlal Pandit for the North Gujerat Rural Constituency.

Mr. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel, for Baroda, Petlad and Cambay Division.—A.P.

Rajaji leaving Juhu with Mahadeo Desai, after an interview with Mahatma Gandhi.

Pandit Jawaharlal and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad leaving Juhu after an interview with Mahatma Gandhi.

The 'Big Three' of the Gujarati Literary Conference: Left to Right: Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Messrs. Krishnalal Zaveri and K. M. Munshi.

Pandit Jawaharlal talking with Jamnalal Bajaj, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad after the Working Committee discussions at Jehu.

WHY BLACK-OUT FAILED

No Sufficient Notice To W. I. A. A.

From: THE SECRETARY, Western India Automobile Association:—

In column two of the front page of your issue of yesterday evening you ask what steps my Association took to see that its members co-operated with the general public in the "black-out" on Tuesday night

This follows a statement that "it is difficult adequately to characterise the scandalous indifference of drivers of cars to the appeal for darkness."

While I am in entire agreement with you as to the non-co-operation of a large number of motorists in the experiment, I feel that I cannot allow your reference to my Association to pass without comment.

In common with the vast majority my Association was informed of the proposed experiment only a few days before it took place. We are a semi-trust body and the uses to which we are permitted to put our funds are strictly laid down in the Memorandum and Articles of Association. Our funds exist for the furthering of the cause of motoring in India and for the assistance of our members in a number of ways. By no stretch of the imagination could the assistance of Government in staging a trial black-out be termed furthering either the cause of motoring or assisting our members.

Had the Government of Bombay given us ample warning and sought our co-operation, at the same time placing funds at our disposal to enable us to warn everyone of our members—no small task when you consider that we number well over 7,000 scattered throughout Western India—we would have been only too pleased to do whatever we could.

Moreover, a page in our magazine could have been devoted to the subject. I do not see, however, that in the circumstances as they obtained we could do anything.

REPATRIATES AND "C" CLASS

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

In connection with the Press report emanating from Cawnpore that the repatriated prisoners are being accorded "C" Class treatment, the Punjab Government in a communique characterises the same as entirely unfounded and adds:—

"Of the ten prisoners repatriated from the Andamans only one is being treated as a "C" Class prisoner. Three prisoners though kept in the "C" Class, are given "B" Class diet. Five were recently transferred from the "C" Class to the "B" Class although even previously their diet was of the "B" Class. One prisoner was treated as a "B" Class prisoner throughout"

Regarding the question of the transfer of the United Provinces prisoners, the communique says:—

"The fact of the matter is that some of these prisoners requested for their transfer and accordingly the Punjab Government wrote to the U. P. Government if the latter wanted to take them back. The Punjab Government never expressed the wish that they be treated as "C" Class prisoners. Further correspondence on the subject is still going on between the two Governments."—United Press.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai (left) and the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, engaged in intimate conversation before the latter left for Madras on Friday evening.

BOMBAY CONGRESS LEGISLATORS

Party Meeting At Council Hall

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party met in the Committee Room of the Council Hall on January 6 and 7. Practically all the Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and Executive Committee members were present. The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Prime Minister of Madras was present on the first day by special invitation and was greeted on behalf of the Party by the Leader, the Hon. Mr. Kher.

The Committee discussed the various Government Bills already published and also private bills proposed to be introduced by non-Congress members. The views of the members were ascertained and noted.

The party will meet to-morrow at the Council Hall at 2 p.m.—A.P.

HIS FAMILY WIPED OUT

Chinese Resident In Calcutta Goes Off His Head

CALCUTTA: Jany. 7.

The tragic story of a Chinese resident in Calcutta having clean gone off his head on receipt of the shocking news of all members of his family having been killed outright by Japanese bombers in his native village in China, was narrated in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate when the Chinese was produced before him on a charge of petty theft.

This man was ordered about a fortnight back to be kept under medical observation. The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed today that the accused be sent to a lunatic asylum, on receiving the report of the police surgeon that the man was found of unsound mind and unable to stand trial.—United Press.

"For every single thing you give away," said the cheery philosopher, "two come back to you."

"True," agreed the pessimist. "Last March I gave my daughter away. She and her husband came back in May."

Who's Who In Gujarati Literature

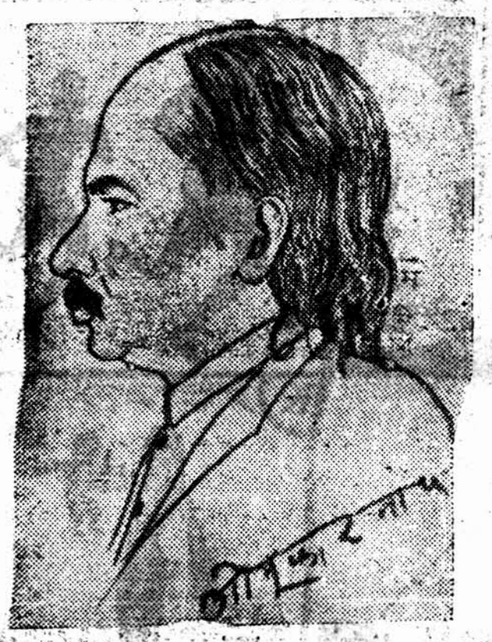
Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, novelist and essayist presided over the Gujrati Sahitya-Parishad held recently at Karachi.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi M.L.A. who opened the Arts Exhibition

Mr. Dungarshi Dharamsi Sampat, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Dr. Hariprasad V. Desai, who acted as the president in the absence of Mr. K. M. Munshi.

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Editor "Janma Bhumi," president. Journalism Section.



Pandit Omkarnath, the well-known vocalist President of Music-Section.

Mr. Naranari D. Parikh, Ex-Registrar, Gujrati Vidya Pith, President of the Economics and Sociology Section.

Mr. Vishwanath M. Bhatt President of the Poets' Conference (Mushahira)

Syt. Krishna Prasad Bhatt, the founder of Dakshina Murti Bhavan at Bhavanagar and a well-known Gujrati educationist, who presided over the Education Section.

Syt. Ravishankar M. Raval, Editor of 'Kumar', president of Art Section.

Mr Ramanarayan V. Pathak Prof. of L. D. Arts College Ahmedabad president Literature Section.

Syt. Kishorlal G. Mashruwala, inmate of Gandhi Ashram and a well-known thinker, President of the Philosophy Section.

—Manilal M. Mistry

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

Most of the readers know by now what Silhouette Competitions are. These competitions have proved themselves to be very popular amongst old as well as young, as can be seen from the keen interest taken by all in solving them.

The illustrations marked A, B, C . . . . are well-defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes, a part is cut off by putting one or two straight cuts, and the cut-parts are reproduced (not necessarily in the same position) on the opposite page under Nos. 1, 2, 3, etc.

You are to find out the cut-part of each of the Silhouettes and enter numbers of the cut-parts against the respective Silhouettes A, B, C, ... in the entry coupon.

For example, from the illustration "H", a part is cut off by putting two straight cuts as shown by the white dotted lines. These lines are given in "H" only to show exactly how the cut-part No. 3 was obtained by putting two straight cuts. Thus No. 3 is entered in the entry coupon against "H"

You may in similar manner, fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with the fee of Annas Eight for each entry, before 26th January 1938, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, nowever, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

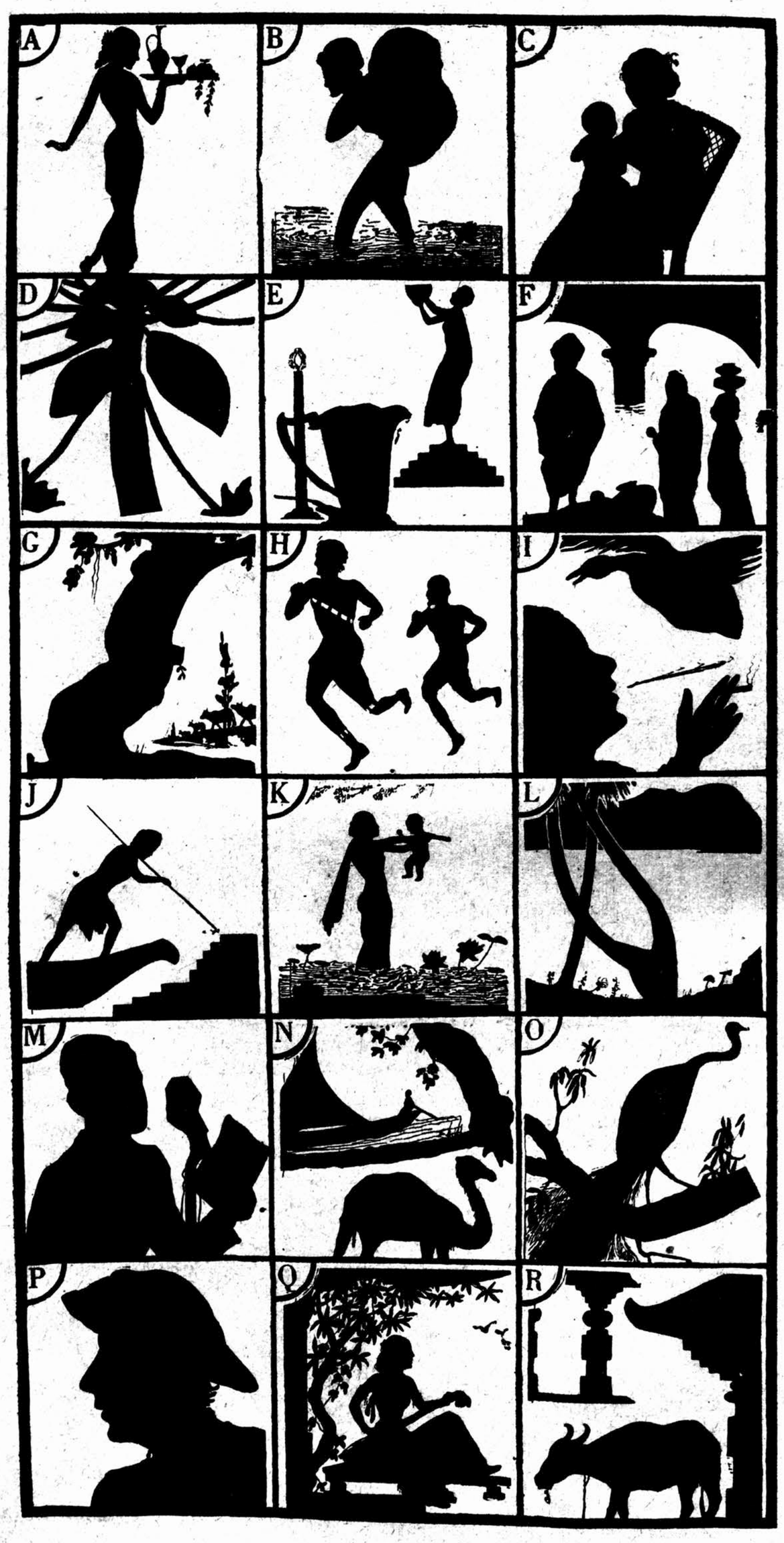
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 26th January, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

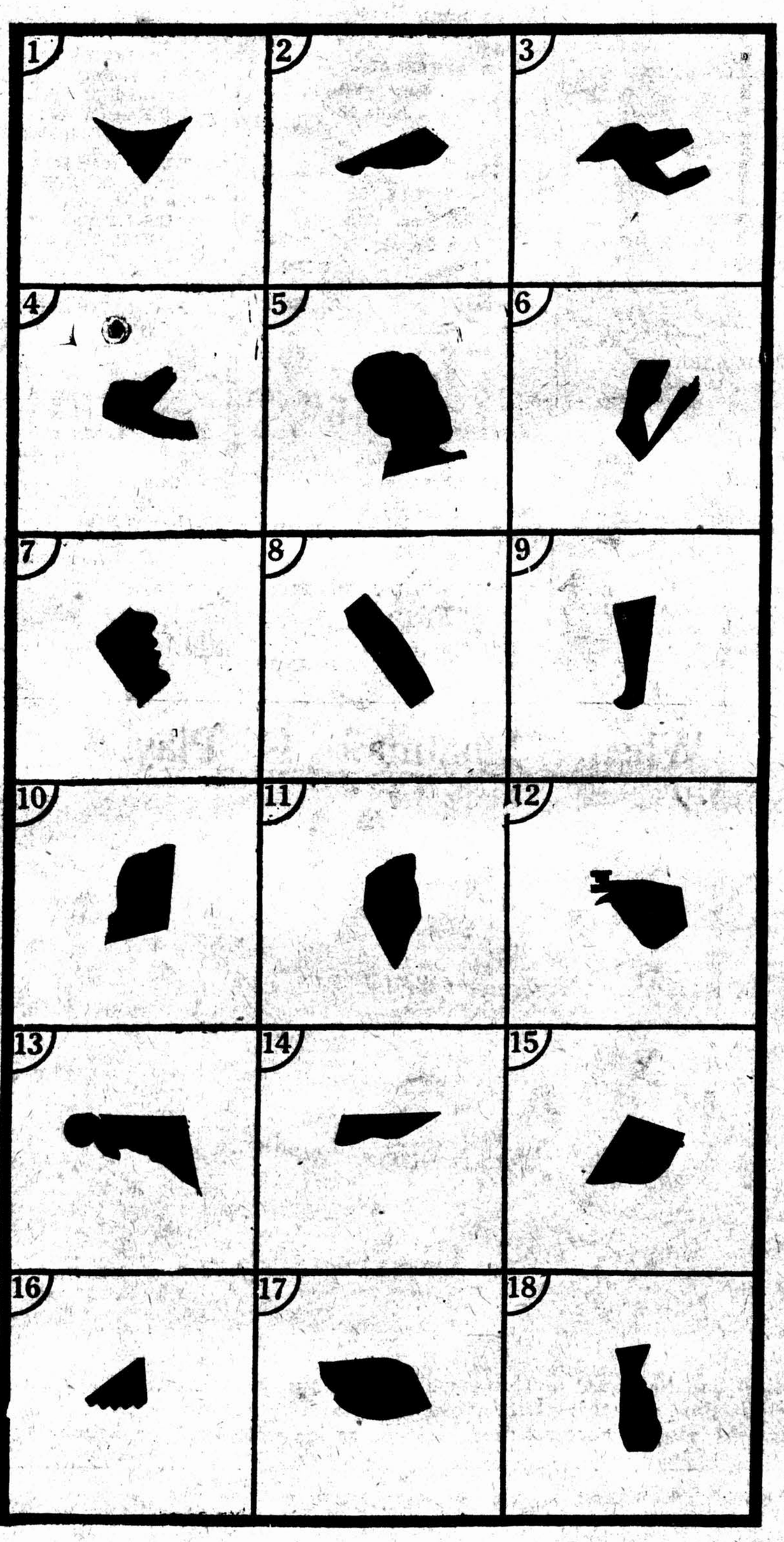
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not



CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 26th January, 1938

(For Extra Coupons See Page 6)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle". Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition COUPON 9/1

A	18
B	4
C	13
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	3
I	7
J	9
K	6
L	4+10
M	5
N	
O	
P	-
Q	12
R	14

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O., BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of November 1937

We have purchased the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of November 1937. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

No. 924429 Rs. 25|-
A. A. FAZAL,
317, Danda Via Khar,
BOMBAY 21.

No. 918637 Rs. 25|-
CHANDRAKANT SURAJLAL SHAH,
Khetan Bldg., Dadyseth Agiary Lane,
Opp. New Wady,
BOMBAY.

No. 802003 Rs. 10|-
SONI DEVJI LAKSHMAN,
Post Dhank Via Bhayawader,
(KATHIAWAR.)

No. 745547 Rs. 5|-
MANGALDAS M. KHANWALA,
Birla House, Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY.

No. 920777 Rs. 5|-
H. L. TRIVEDI,
Opp. A. V. Gujarati School,
Malad, BOMBAY.

No. 806558 Rs. 5|-
MANHARLAL BHAILAL PATEL,
72-80, Vithalwady,
BOMBAY 2.

No. 927222 Rs. 5|-
GORDHANBHAI MANSUKHBHAI,
Bhoovaldi Dist.
AHMEDABAD.

No. 800505 Rs. 5|-
KANEKAR HARIDAS,
Cloth Merchant,
Akola, (BERAR.)

No. 922328 Rs. 5|-
BHIMJI KHIMJI WANJA,
TAILOR,
Anderdeo, JUBBULPORE,
G. I. P. Rly.

No. 751532 Rs. 5|-
ALIHUSHAIN NAJARALI,
C|o Hiralal Sharma,
News Agent,
KHANDWA, C. P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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We have purchased the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of November 1937. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

No. 920920 Rs. 50|-
E. B. NETERVALA.
Pandey House,
Cumballa Hill,
BOMBAY.

No. 800001 Rs. 50|-
M. M. WAGLE, Sizing Clerk,
Western India Mills,
Kala Chowky.
BOMBAY.

No. 808404 Rs. 25|-
A. J. MICHAEL,
Ticket Collector,
Kamptee C. P.
B. N. RLY.

No. 922333 Rs. 10|-
A. N. SRINIVAS,
16, Dharmakutti,
Tardeo Road,
BOMBAY.

No. 797797 Rs. 10|-
RAMNIKLAL J. TRIVEDI,
Puranik Nivas,
Shantiniketan Society,
Ellis Bridge,
AHMEDABAD.

No. 919199 Rs. 10|-
M. S. BODUS,
C|o P. V. Bodus,
Mukund Mansion,
Ranada Rd.,
Dadar, BOMBAY.

No. 745925 Rs. 5|-
Mrs. G. S. COELHO,
C|o G. S. Coelho,
Chief Foreman's Office,
B. P. T. Workshop,
Mazagaon, BOMBAY.

No. 924427 Rs. 5|-
B. C. SATOSKER,
114, G. Fanaswadi,
BOMBAY 2.

No. 804333 Rs. 5|-
Miss C. M. MUZUMDAR,
Sadanand Bhuvan,
155, Hindu Colony,
Dadar, BOMBAY.

No. 753888 Rs. 5|-
K. V. PATELL,
Nawas Baug,
Baptista Road,
Villa Parla, BOMBAY.

No. 750570 Rs. 5|-
R. D. SOLANKI,
Kumbhana House,
Near Sursager Tank,
BIKANER.

Mahatma Reaches Wardha

Complete Rest Still Advised By Doctors

WARDHA, Jan. 8

Mahatmaji accompanied by Sreemati Janaki Devi, Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, arrived in Wardha by the Bombay Mail and was received at the station by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and others.

He drove straight to Bajaj Wadi where doctors Sushila Nair and Narbada Prasad, Civil Surgeon, Wardha, examined him.

Prior to his departure to Segaon, his blood pressure was—systolic—170 dystolic—105.

Juhu climate has had its effect on Mahatmaji but doctors still press him to take complete rest for some time more to come.—United Press.

JUHU CLIMATE EFFECTS IMPROVEMENT IN GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

WARDHA, Jan. 8.

Dr. Narbada Prasad, Civil Surgeon and Dr. Sushila Nair, examined Mahatma Gandhi to-day on his arrival here prior to his departure to Shegaon and found that he had made satisfactory progress, his present systolic blood pressure being 170 and dystolic 104.

The Juhu climate has effected an appreciable improvement in Gandhiji's health.—A. P

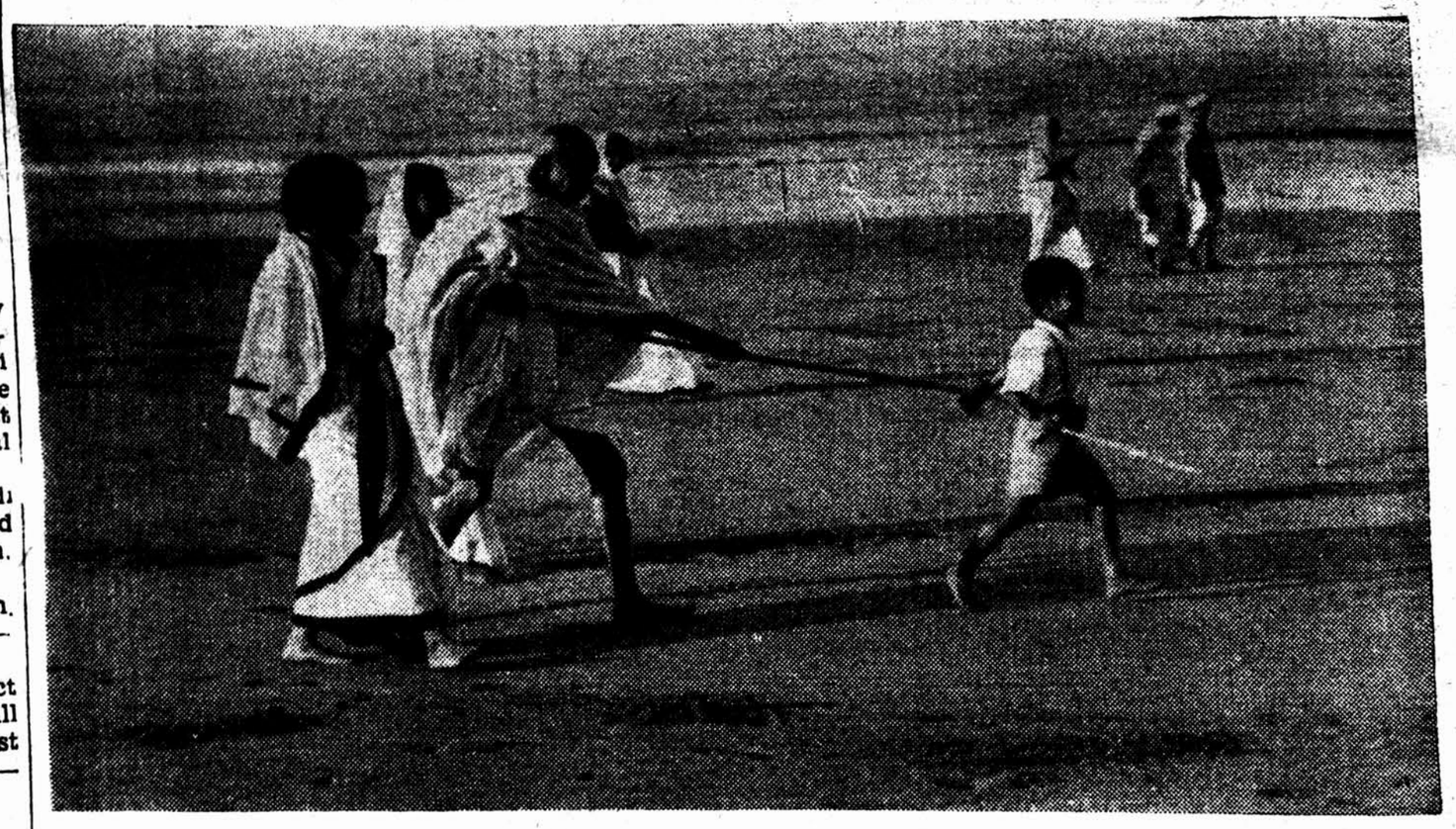
On Way To Recovery

"There is a distinct change for the better in Mahatma Gandhi's health," writes Mahadev Desai in the "Harijan"

The blood pressure shows a tendency to be stable and the range of variation is getting smaller and smaller. This may be due to variety of reasons but one on them may be the use of indigenous drugs about which more may be written in future.

In every way he is being so carefully nursed and treated, that the nurses and doctors are likely to make some discoveries of not a little use to patients from the same disease and to the medical world.

When Mahatmaji Is Playful



Mahatmaji had his usual morning walk on the Juhu beach on Friday, before leaving for Wardha, and this photo shows him playfully poking his stick on the back of the boy who always accompanied him during his walks on the beach.

BHARGAVA-KAPUR CONTEST ECHO

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

Mr. F. C. Bourne, District Magistrate, pronounced orders to-day in a case arising out of the election contest between Dr. Gopichand Bhargava and Rai Saheb Ramjawaya Kapur.

The District Magistrate acquitted 3 accused namely, Pandit Manoharlal, Ram Rakha Khustar and Ramchand, and convicted Messrs. Inderjit and Jagdish Narain under Section 147 and 451 I. P.C., for rioting and house trespass and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 51 each under each Section, in default of the payment of which to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

It will be recalled that on January 18, 1937, following a public meeting addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to support Dr. Gopichand, a procession started, which on reaching the Anarkali held demonstration in front of Ramjawaya's office when it is alleged brickbats were thrown damaging the furniture and some of the crowd trespassed Ramjawaya's office.—United Press.

DECEMBER LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of Dec. was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for December.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager. "Bombay Chronicle" Red House. Parsi Bazar St. Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

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DETECTIVE COMPETITION RESULTS

ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES

There were ten all correct Entries. Rs. 1,000 is divided among the following ten successful competitors each getting Rupees one Hundred only (Rs. 100/-).

T. G. HINDLEKAR,
I. R. Dely Dept.,
G. P. O., BOMBAY.

REHMTOOLA D. VADALAWALA,
Vasaivala Manzil, 2nd Floor,
Jakaria Bazar,
BOMBAY. 3.

NATHALAL TULSIBHAI,
Bhuleshwar No. 112,
BOMBAY. 2.

C. G. NAIDU,
Guard,
Lila Vila, C. Block,
MATUNGA, G.I.P. Rly.

AMRAOTI

FAKRUDIN KADERBHAI,
Carting Agent,
Rly. Station,
AMRAOTI.

GONDIA

(6) K. V. NADHAM,
Booking Clerk,
GONDIA, B.N. Rly.

KATHIAWAR

(7) VALABHJI KARSANJI TRAVADI,
Dilkhoos Hindu Hotel,
Chowtah (Sorath)
Via KUTIANA.

(8) JIVANLAL C. CHOHAN,
Pithdiya House,
Akadawady, RAJKOT.

LUCKNOW

(9) MASTER MOHSIN,
3, Nabiullah Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

SURAT

(10) A. K. Y. S. ABDULKAYUM,
Navapura,
SURAT.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	5
B	13
C	8
D	15
E	9
F	4
G	1
H	2
I	17
J	12
K	3
L	11
M	14
N	6
O	18
P	7
Q	16
R	10

TWO ERROR ENTRIES

Rs. 1,000 is divided among the following fifty-nine competitors with two mistakes each getting Rs. 16-15 as.

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BARODAWALA,
8, Altamount Road,
Cumballa Hill,
BOMBAY.

NATHALAL MOTIRAM,
C/o The Tata Hydro Electric
Power Supply Co., Ltd.,
3rd Floor, "Bombay House",
24, Bruce St. Fort,
BOMBAY.

A. D'SILVA,
S. E. W. 24, Custom House,
Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

M. RAHEMTULLA,
C/o Haji Abdul Karim Haji
Ebrahim,
31/43, English Bazar,
BOMBAY—3.

RAHEMTULLA, Esq.,
C/o Haji Abdul Karim Haji
Ebrahim,
31/43 English Bazar,
BOMBAY—3.

BORA ESUFALI TAYABALI MUCCADAM,
Raja Chawl, Parsi Street,
BOMBAY.

KASIBAI RAMJI,
Jetha Kurpal Bldg., 1st Floor,
Lal Bag, Govt. Gate Road,
BOMBAY—12.

B. KRAPASANKER,
C/o Valji Harjivan,
Mudi Bazar,
BOMBAY—3.

R. M. PURO, Esq.,
11-13, Dr. Deshmukh Lane,
V. Patel Road,
BOMBAY.

K. S. GOLAM, Esq.,
C/o Finlay Mills,
PAREL, Bombay.

Mrs. HANSABAI TUKARAM,
C/o Govt. Gate Road, Teju
Kaya Bldg., Room No. 27,
BOMBAY—12.

M. A. CAMBATI,
23, Nakhuda Mohalla,
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C/o Mrs. Jariwalia,
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V. R. DAWOOD,
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Gamdevi, BOMBAY.

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1-11, Sonapur Street,
BOMBAY—2.

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C/o Jugaldas J. Bhavsar,
Khetwadi Main Rd, "Badri-
kashram", 3rd Floor,
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BOMBAY—4.

SHIVRAM SAKHARAM,
84, 1st New Chinch Bunder
Road, Near Jamatkhana,
BOMBAY—9.

DAHYABHAI JAMNADAS,
Mangaldas Ranchhoddas Bhuvan,
1st Floor, Near Girgaum Post
Office, V. Patel Road,
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THAKAR NARANDAS RAMJI RETIWALA,
C/o. Jetha Kurpal Bldg., 1st Floor
Lal Bag, Govt. Gate Road,
BOMBAY—12.

Mrs. SUSHILABAI TEMBE,
175/5, Hindu Colony,
DADAR, Bombay—14.

MALINI S. THAKUR,
201, "City View,"
Corner of Fergusson Road,
WORLI, Bombay.

AHMEDABAD

MANHARBEN DASHRATHLAL,
C/o J. S. Desai,
House No. 52, Jati Pole,
Raipur, AHMEDABAD.

SHAH HIMATLAL DALICHAND,
Vasan Sheri, Saraspur,
Rly. Para Post,
AHMEDABAD.

AKOLA

CHHAGANLAL KALYANJI,
Maharashtra Kirana Shop,
AKOLA (Berar).

BULSAR

MISTRY VITHALBHAI DAYABHAI,
Corner of Chipwad,
BULSAR.

M. P. GAJJAR,
Opp. Dargah,
Chipwad, BULSAR.

S. M. SAIYAD,
BULSAR.

CAMBAY

RUBAB,
C/o Agazbhai Ashgarali,
Hushain Thaver Road,
CAMBAY.

CUTCH BHUJ

JOSHI KESHAVLAL KHIMJI,
Modh Falia,
Anjar, CUTCH.

MEMON MOOSA SALEH-MOHOMADBHAI,
Vokhra Falia,
CUTCH BHUJ.

MOCHI RATANBAI LILA,
Near Savari Mosque,
CUTCH MANDVI.

KATHIAWAR

KANDOI MOHANLAL VALJI,
Bazar Road,
BHAYAWADER.

ABDUL KARIM AND AMAD AND CO.,
C/o Kasam Gaji Mithaiwala
Shop, Tower Road,
Chakla Bazar,
DHORAJI.

SHAH VADILAL NARANDAS,
Bhatt Bldg. Bhagwatpoora,
GONDAL.

JIKER JILEMANNI, CO.,
C/o Dada Hasam,
Behind Court,
JUNAGADH.

ABA ESMAIL,
Jail Road,
Abdul Gani Shop,
JUNAGADH (Sorath).

(Continued on page 31)

DETECTIVE COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued from page 30)

Mrs. ACHRAT SHANTIDAS,
Lalpur,
Via JAMNAGAR.

MEHTA CHHOTALAL VADILAL,
Near Samak Seri End,
Morbi via WANKANER.

Mrs. JEVANTLAL MANGANLAL DAPHTARI,
Daftari Sheri,
MORBI.

LANGA KALUBHAI JESABHAI,
Maka-Thaker's Wady,
Opp. New Hospital,
RAJKOT.

PURSHOTTAM K. CHOHAN,
Akada Wady,
Pithdiya House.
RAJKOT.

KARACHI

ASAR PURSHOTAM JIVANDAS,
C/o. Viram Ladha & Co.,
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380, Gwynne Road,
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M. ALIBHAI,
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M. M. G. HUSEN,
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LUCKNOW, U. P.

MADRAS

VELJI JEMALJI,
170, China Bazar,
MADRAS.

MAHESAR-NIMAR

M. M. H. GODHRAWALA,
Masjid.
MAHESAR-NIMAR.

PALANPUR

GUNVANTIBEN KAKALBHAI MODY,
C/o. K. C. Mody,
Modivas, Kothari Sheri,
PALANPUR.

RAJPIPLA

BAXI KANCHANLAL CHHAGANLAL,
Holi-Chakla,
RAJPIPLA.

SONGADH

BURJOR F. SUKHADIA,
Post Fort Songadh.
Bardipada, T. V Rly,

SHAHADA

M. HARILAL NIRMAL,
Shahada,
WEST KHANDESH.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5|- provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p. m. on 17th January, 1938.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the Payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

Factory Conditions In India

MR. BUTLER DISSATISFIED WITH WHAT HE SAW

"A single month is, of course, inadequate to enable a visitor to investigate in detail the Labour problems so vast and varied a country as India" said Mr. Harold Butler, Director of International Labour Office, Geneva, summing up his impressions and work in India, in a special statement to the Associated Press.

"I realise", he added, "how superficial my impressions must be and how much I have not seen. All I can say is that thanks to the admirable way in which my tour was organized by the Government of India, I have probably seen as much as could be seen in the time.

"Madras, Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Bombay represent a large cross-section of industrial India, though there is more I should like to have seen including the coal mines, the tea gardens and the railway workshops. Here are a few impressions for what they are worth.

"Since the war, India has done much in the way of Labour legislation, largely inspired by the I.L.O. conventions and by the Whitley Report. The regulation of hours, compensation for women and children, the Payment of Wages Act, Maternity Benefits and other measures have certainly done much to improve the lot of the Indian worker, without imposing any intolerable burden upon industry.

"I was, however, struck by the fact that large portions of industry are still untouched by most of these provisions of the Factory Act do not apply in the vast number of workshops or in the factories employing less than 20 persons, except by notification in one or two provinces. Those that I have seen have been almost uniformly insanitary and unhealthy. The extention of the Act is now under consideration in other provinces. I do not believe that the inspection difficulty is insuperable or that more money could not usefully be spent in strengthening the existing inspection staffs.

With the exception of Bombay, the provinces do not possess regular machinery for collecting statistical and other information on wages, cost of living, etc., without which, it is impossible to plan a coherent social policy.

Unsatisfactory State Of Affairs

Then there is the question of industrial relations. In most centres strikes have been frequent. This fact denotes an unsatisfactory state of affairs which cannot be wholly explained as the work of irresponsible agitators.

There is no smoke without fire. Employers complain that the trade unions are unreliable and unrepresentative, which is no doubt true in many cases. Organization is always difficult in the early stages and particularly so when the country is so vast, its languages so numerous and its workers so illiterate as in India.

The trade unions on their side complain that their members are often victimised which prevents effective organization. They also allege that no attention is paid to their representations. I judged that there was often a good deal of substance in these complaints. Relations based on mutual suspicion are bound to be bad, but I have found instances in which real collective bargaining has been established and am sure that much more could be done in this direction.

Conciliation Machinery

The remarkable system of voluntary arbitration and of collective negotiation which has ensured industrial peace in Ahmedabad for 15 years, shows what can be done when there is goodwill and good organization on both sides. Some employers have done a great deal in the way of supplying good housing, medical care, welfare and recreation arrangements which have brought their own reward. But close contact between management and staff is also necessary. Much of the trouble seems to come from the activities of jobbers, and the accompanying bribery and corruption. Every employer who had succeeded in eliminating them testified to the improvements in relations which had resulted.

In Western countries the importance of keeping in touch with the individual worker is now generally recognised. It must be even more necessary with an uneducated labour force, little able to express itself, and easily misled.

Curse of Illiteracy

If industrial relations are prejudiced by lack of education, the same is true of efficiency. The output of the Indian worker. The Whitley report pointed out, India is the only country which is attempting to build up a great industry with an illiterate working force. The handicap is tremendous.

It accounts the absence of guilds of skilled men, round whom a sound trade union movement can be built. It accounts also perhaps for a part of the unrest, which is generally to be found not in the small establishments where wages are lowest and conditions worst, but in the big factories, where wages are higher and working conditions healthy. May not this be partly due to the revolt against the relentless rhythm and discipline imposed by the machine upon people who have not been taught how to master it? I do not believe that industrialisation can be stemmed. It is bound to spread but without education its evils will be doubled and its advantages halved.

Peasant Problem

Indeed, education seems to be at the root of every Indian economic problem and not only in the towns. After all India is a land of villages. It is even more necsssary to increase the output of the farm than of the factory. Without it, even the present low standard of living both in town and country must decline, if the population continues to grow at the present astronomic rate. But here again education is necessary before the peasant can fully avail himself of all the scientific efforts being made by Government to improve seeds and breeds, manuring and irrigation. Once he succeeds in doing that, his standard of living will begin to rise. Even an increase of five per cent. in his purchasing power would open up an enormous new market for Indian industry.

Changed Order

It is encouraging to find the Provincial Governments are earnestly tackling all these problems. Nothing has impressed me more than the desire for change which is every where apparent. New ideas are breaking down old inhibitions, and if the provinces continue to face their difficulties energetically India is likely to make great studies in the next few years, but the task ahead is indeed colossal. Its proportions and complications are probably greater than can be found in any other country in the world.

Whatever the political setting or the constitutional organisation, the essential requirement is public spirited leadership. That alone can develop a real social conscience and the energy needed to carry through a national programme of economic reconstruction.—A. P.

SAHAJANAND'S TOUR IN U. P.

60,000 Kisans Listen To His Message.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKBARPORE, Jan. 4.

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, President of the Behar Kisan Sabha began his tour in the United Provinces to-day and will address about 30 meeting in the course of the next 10 days.

On his way to the first village meeting here Swamiji was given an address at the office of the U. P. Congress Committee where he described as the voice of the suffering millions worshipper in the temple of revolution, whose every word causes terror in the minds of the people.

Replying to the address Swamiji said that the Ministers go on fighting in advancing and they should now carry on the fight without crying a halt.

More than 60,000 Kisans assembled here to-day to listen to his first speech on his tour. Loud speakers were installed and Swamiji was moved by the enthusiasm and zeal of the workers and Kisans.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Matter Of Moustaches

By N. J.

The elimination of the moustache and the beard, those very essentially masculine adornments, is, perhaps, the most graceful compliment paid by modern Adam to Eve. This is the age of the equality of the sexes, and during the last couple of decades, woman has put herself on the same pedestal as man's almost in all spheres. They are now well represented in every profession and every position. No calling is too high for them; no hazard too great; women have become lawyers, doctors, professors, journalists, dictators—I beg your pardon: woman is a very, very old adept at that last game! Lindys of the air have their fair opposites in Amys; the Spanish and Chinese amazons are fighting to-day shoulder to shoulder with their men-folk; and there is now not even a club left which dares to refuse admission to women!

* * *

A Clean Slate

But though she has triumphed over mere man, she has had to confess defeat at the hands of nature. She may emulate man in every field; she may wear his clothes; she may cut her hair like his; she may smoke his strongest weeds;—but sport a moustache she never can! Her face will remain bare and barren, while man's hirsute glory waxeth every day.

His supremacy stands really unchallenged there! Here, however, is exactly where the innate generosity of that most noble creature ever born, to wit, man is seen at its highest. Spurning to take advantage of natural facts, unmindful of the ever-increasing inroads upon most of his preserves and privileges, he voluntarily decided to sacrifice his pre-eminent ornaments—the moustache and the beard. Every morning, nowadays, it is the ritual of most of us to destroy that offending evidence of sexual arrogance, and to start the day with a clean slate—so to say!

* * *

Clue To Character

If a Victorian were to be resuscitated to-day, he would above all be struck by the disappearance of the appendage over which his generation used to lavish so much fond care. In those days the moustache was an index of manly virtue and a sign of masculine superiority. In fact it was a pointer to a man's personality. It served as a clue to character. The clothes of a man proclaim his tailor, his dialect points to his locality, his manners indicate his breeding,—but the moustache is of his very essence. It revealed the very man. Even barbers dared not take liberties with it. And infinite, of course, are the moustache's shapes and shades. They range from the merest suggestive specks to the historic six-foot-long luxury of the legendry Japanese general. By preferring any particular type and by trimming and waxing it in any distinctive style a man unconsciously gives out his whole being.

* * *

Novel Competition

But now it is all changed? One clean-shaven face is as good as another. Mere appearances, unlike moustaches often belie. Robbed of its hairy middle, the face becomes like a crossword without clues! The moustache is, indeed, becoming curio, with the relentless razor doing their work every day. The credit or discredit of this vandalism must be naturally traced to Gillette, Valet and Co. A man's own razor has rushed where the barbers feared to tread.

With this anti-moustache crusade relentlessly going on, it needs no imagination to prophesy that the moustache will follow the human tail in the limbo of lost things in the not distant future. It would be a good thing, therefore, if those who cherish their manly glory hold occasional conferences, exhibitions and contests. "A Conference for the Preservation of the Moustache" sounds like a real desideratum in those very effeminate days. And I have no doubt that patrons who take due pride in their precious appendages will willingly come forward to donate gold medals and silver cups for the best entrees. It is thus gratifying to learn that a moustache-growing contest was held some months ago in a Canadian town, which proved a great success. There were nearly two-dozen entrants, who were asked to present themselves with clean shaven upperlips on a certain day. The duration of the contest was six weeks, during which the competitors were allowed full liberty to stimulate the growth of their hair. The first prize-moustacher was duly awarded a gold medal, complete with the appropriate inscription.

* * *

The Shorn Samson

Those who might have felt that I have landed upon a trivial topic to-day will, I hope, have by now realised the immense significance of my theme. The moustache indeed, had the unique honour of being the subject of a Parliamentary interpellation a couple of years ago, and the Coldstream Guard who refused to shave off his upper lip and faced a court-martial for the honour of his moustache was a hero worthy of a poet's tribute.

The present decadence of the moustache was never more stressed than by the fact that a nice-grown, full-blown moustache is nowadays apparently fetching a good price. Lord Esne Gordon at any rate paid a very decent sum for the moustache of his friend Mr. Robert Hope-Johnson. That hirsute relic stands to-day on the walls of the old Pelican club, lavishly mounted on a case of velvet and silver, with a lyrical description of the trophy beneath it. The Shorn Samson it is said often goes there to gaze mournfully on his departed glory.

* * *

No Contact!

I may well round off this causerie with the following tale which hangs round the name of a certain British politician.

Shortly after he had left the Conservative side of the House of Commons for the Liberal, he was taking a certain young lady to dinner, when she looked at him archly and remarked with the audacity of her kind.

"There are two things I don't like about you, Sir".

"And, what are they?"

"Your new politics and—your moustache."

"My dear madam," our politician replied in his blandest manner, "pray do not disturb yourself. You are not likely to come in contact with either!"

Society wedding at Hyderabad: Daughter of Maulvi Gulam Ahmed Khan, Commissioner of Aurangabad, was recently married to Sirdar Fazl Ahmad Khan, Superintendent of Police, Gulbarga, a distant relative of the ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan.

SUGAR EXPERT RETURNS TO INDIA

Mr. D. S. RAJADHYAKSHA

Mr. D. S. Rajadhyaksha returned recently to India after visiting important sugar producing countries like Java, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and Philippine Islands. Mr. Rajadhyaksha left India late in 1934 to join Louisiana State University in U.S.A., where he received his M.Sc. in Sugar Technology last January.

After finishing his studies he visited the abovementioned countries, acquainting himself with their methods of operation and actually working as a chemist at Central Constancia—one of the best-equipped factories of Puerto Rico. Mr. Rajadhyaksha also spent some time at the Bureau of Standards at Washington, New York Sugar Trade Laboratories under world-famous Dr. Zerban, and at the Celotex plant at New Orleans where the bye-product of sugar industry—the bagasse is made use of in making insulating boards.

These Scientists Chase Storms

Chasing thunderstorm in an armoured car is the occupation of two American scientists who are trying to solve the mysteries of lightning by taking continuous photogrphs of the flashes.

Lightning, as proved by their special photographers, often strikes downwards several times in the same place before it reaches the earth, the flashes going deeper each time until contact is made. This disposes of the old theory that lightning never strikes in the same place twice.

Some flashes have also been found to strike upwards from the ground, this being clearly revealed from the high-speed camera.

A 22-year-old wife has just been granted a divorce at Dedham, U.S.A., on the ground that her 62-year-old farmer husband insisted on going to bed in his overalls.

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Govt. Servants And Retrenchment

S. J. Velinkar Discusses Position Under India Act

By S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law

It is not at all surprising that the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, relating to the appointment, salaries, punishment and generally the tenure of office of persons employed in civil capacities in India, are not so well-known to those whom they concern, firstly, because that Act has come into operation only recently and secondly, because copies of it were not easily obtainable in India for some considerable time thereafter. It will be, I think, doing some service to such persons, if a summary of such provisions with references to the relevant sections of the Act, was made available to the public, in a condensed narrative form.

At the outset, the Government of India Act 1935, (hereinafter called the Act) provides that except as expressly provided by it every person who belongs to a civil service of the Crown or holds any civil post under the Crown in India, holds office during His Majesty's pleasure S. 240 (1) and that no such person shall be dismissed from such service by any authority subordinate to that by which it was appointed S. 240 (2). Two very recent cases decided by the Privy Council, explaining similar words in the Act of 1915 have been noted later on.

Before such a person is reduced in rank or dismissed he has to be given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken against him, unless (1) his conduct has led to his conviction on a criminal charge or (2) the authority empowered to reduce him in rank or dismiss him, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, is satisfied that it is not reasonably practicable to give him an opportunity of showing cause (S. 240 (3)).

Constitutional Position

Except as expressly provided by this Act, appointments to the civil services of and civil posts under the Crown of India have to be made in the case of services of a Province by the Governor or such other person as he may direct and the conditions of service may be prescribed by rules made by the Governor or person authorized by the Governor to make rules for that purpose. S. 241 (1), (2) (a), what the legal position in regard to such rules is explained in the two Privy Council case referred to later

In the case of persons whose services are terminable on one month's notice or less it is not necessary to make rules regulating the conditions of their service. These rules have to be so framed as to secure (1) in the case of persons serving His Majesty in a civil capacity in India, before the commencement of Part 3 of the Act (i.e. 1st April 1937, "vide" the Government of India (commencement and transitory Provisions Order), 1936 dated 3rd July 1936), that no order which alters or interprets to his disadvantage any rule by which his conditions of service are regulated, shall be made except by an authority which would have been competent to make such an order on the 8th of March 1926 or by some person empowered by the Secretary of State to give directions in that respect. (2) Every such person shall have the same rights of appeal to the same authorities from any order which punishes or favourably consults him or alters or interprets to his disadvantage any rules regulating the conditions of his service or terminates his appointment otherwise than upon his reaching the age fixed for superannuation as he would have had before the 1st of April 1937 or such similar rights of appeal to such corresponding authorities as may be directed by the Secretary of State or some person empowered by him to give directions in that matter. (S. 241 (3) (a) and (b)).

Appeal Against Order

As to every other person serving His Majesty in civil capacity in India, he has at least one appeal against such order as aforesaid not being an order of the Governor-General or a Governor (S. 241 (3) (c)).

Provided that a person is not deprived of any rights required to be given to him under S. 241 (3) Acts of the appropriate legislature in India may regulate the conditions of service of persons serving His Majesty in a civil capacity and rules may be made under them S. 241 (4).

The power of the Governor-General or a Governor to deal with the case of a person serving His Majesty in a civil capacity in India in such manner as may appear to him just and equitable cannot be limited or bridged by any Act of the legislature or rules made under S. 241. A further protection is given to such persons, namely that where any Rule or Act is applicable to him, his case shall not be dealt with in any manner less favourable to him than that provided by that Rule or Act S. 241 (5).

The conditions of service of the subordinate ranks of the various police forces in India shall be such as may be determined by or under the Acts relating to these forces (S. 243).

Appointments to the I. C. S., I. M. S. (Civil and Indian Police Service) known now as the Indian Police, are to be made by the Secretary of State, (until the Parliament otherwise determines) from the 1st of April 1937. (S. 244). Special provision to secure efficiency in irrigation by appointing persons to any civil service or post can be made by the Secretary of State (S. 245).

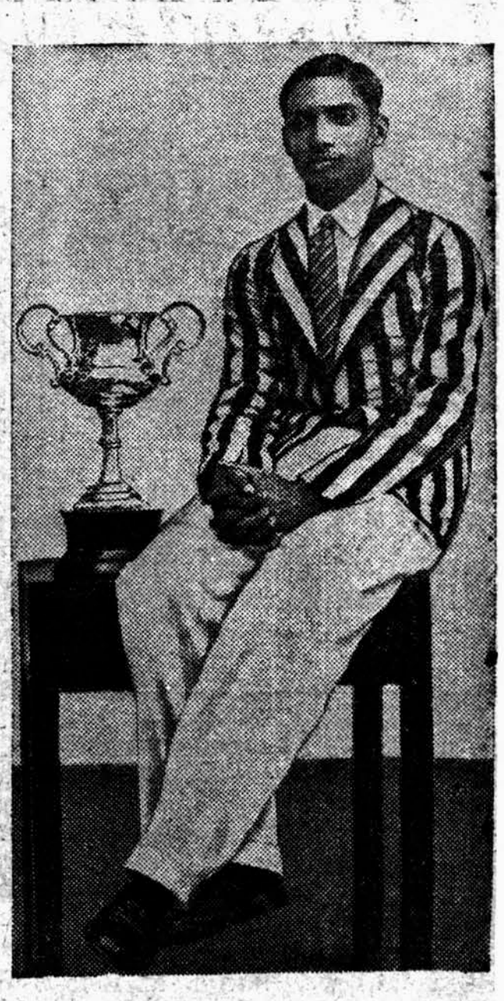
The conditions of service, pensions, pay, leave, promotion, etc., of all persons recruited by the Secretary of State are matters provided for by S. 247. S. 248 provides for appeals, complaints, etc., by any such person.

(To Be Continued.)

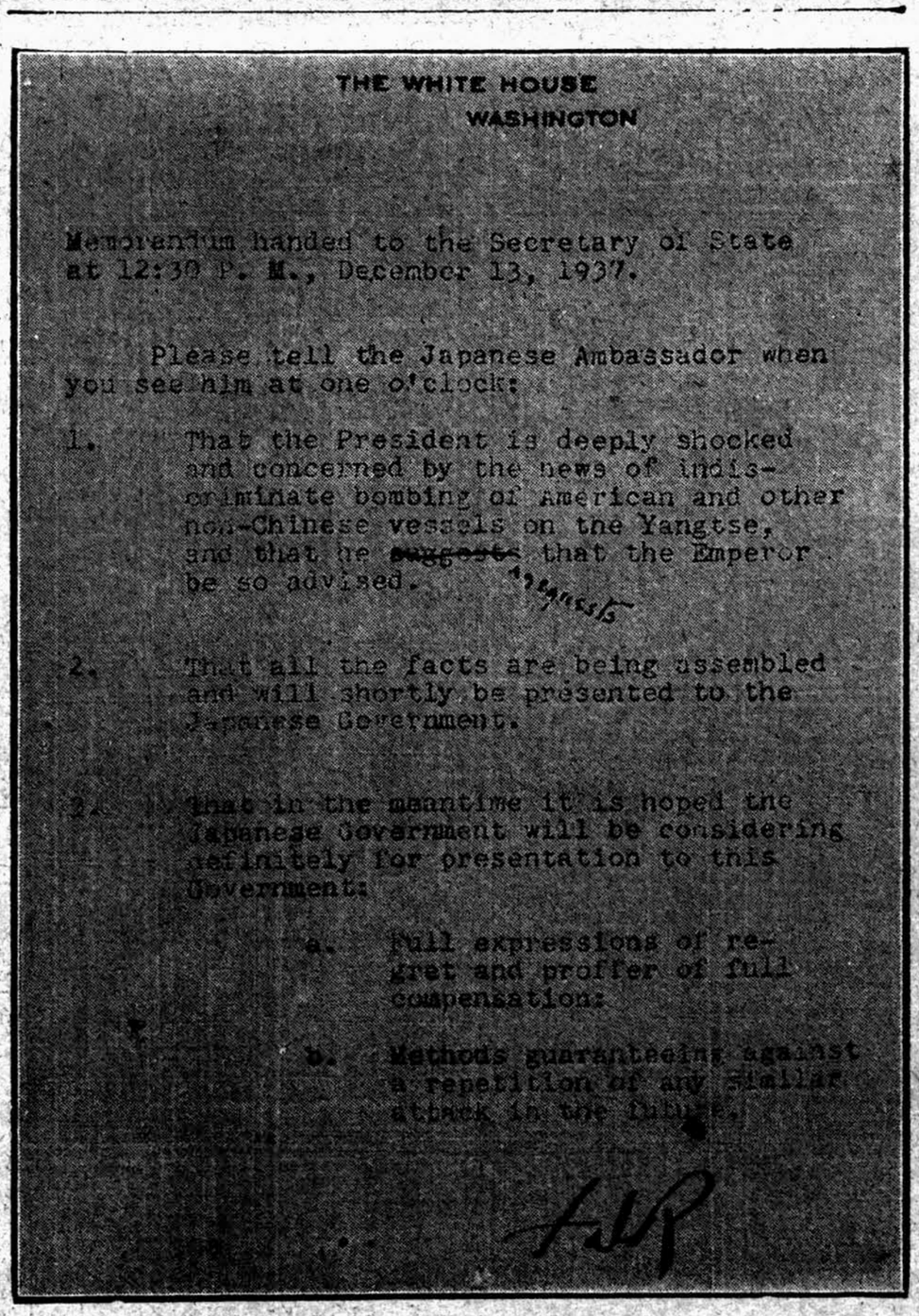
Tagore Contributes Rs. 500

SANTINIKETAN, Jan. 8.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has contributed Rs. 500 to the China Relief Fund. The amount is being sent to the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—A. P.



Abbas Mirza captain of the Mohammedan Sporting Club foot-ball team, with the cup presented to the Club by Mr. P. C. Tutton, on behalf of the Quaker Oats Company, in recognition of the Club having won the Calcutta foot-ball league championship four years in succession.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Memorandum handed to the Secretary of State at 12:30 P. M., December 13, 1937.

Please tell the Japanese Ambassador when you see him at one o'clock:

1. That the President is deeply shocked and concerned by the news of indiscriminate bombing of American and other non-Chinese vessels on the Yangtse, and that he ~~suggests~~ requests that the Emperor be so advised.

2. That all the facts are being assembled and will shortly be presented to the Japanese Government.

3. That in the meantime it is hoped the Japanese Government will be considering definitely for presentation to this Government:

   a. Full expressions of regret and proffer of full compensation;

   b. Methods guaranteeing against a repetition of any similar attack in the future.

FDR

AMERICA'S DEMANDS from Japan as outlined by President Roosevelt in a memorandum to the Secretary of State, after the sinking of the gunboat Panay and the destruction of three American tankers. It will be seen that the President, who has initialled the document "F. D. R.," has changed the original "suggests" to "requests," in his own handwriting.

GWALIOR CO-OP. CONFERENCE

Prof. Kale To Preside

GWALIOR, Jan. 7. (By Mail).

The Maharaja Scindia has decided to hold a Co-operative Conference at Lashkar for the purpose of announcing to his people his policy towards Co-operation and of making known to them his decision in regard to the recommendations made by Prof. Kale on the reorganisation of Co-operative Societies and banks in Gwalior.

The Conference will be inaugurated by His Highness on January 15. Prof. Kale will preside.—A. P

KOLABA MUSLIM BY-ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG, Jan. 7.

It is likely that Mr. Ibrahim Jitekar and Mr. Mahomed Isane will withdraw from the contest and the field will be left clear once again for the Muslim League candidate Mr. Quazi, pleader from Mahad and Mr. Mohasin Bhaiji of Uran, Independent, Mr. Bhaiji is said to be getting very good support, Democratic Swarajists and Congressmen also being inclined towards Mr. Bhaiji, although they have nothing to do directly in a Muslim constituency.

New Municipal President Of Gwalior

GWALIOR, Jan. 6.

Raja Saheb Pancham Singh of Pahargarh has been appointed president of the Lashkar (Gwalior) Municipality under orders of the Gwalior Darbar.

Col Sardar M. N. Shitole, the outgoing President, has resigned his municipal post on account of his being made a Minister in the Gwalior Government. The new President is one of the premier Jagirdars of Gwalior and is held in high esteem among all classes of people.—A.P.

About Studios And Stars

DURGA KHOTE who is starred in Natraj Films' forthcoming release "Sathi" (companion).

Madras Premier At Sagar Studios

Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier to the Madras Government, was the chief guest of honour on Wednesday at a small luncheon party given by Regisseur G. K. Seshagiri who is now at Bombay with his Renaissance Theatre for the production of the two Tamil pictures "Jalaja" and "Jayabherikai" at the Sagar Movietone. Later in the night the Premier visited the Sagar Movietone where he was received by Mr. S. C. Desai and other members of the Studio. He was taken round the studio and saw a few rushes of the Tamil Pictures, now nearing completion.

Indian Films In Making

Nitin Bose Busy With "Motherland" ... & Imperial To Produce "Mother India"! ... Sabita And Motilal's New Films ... Durga Khote Coming In "Sathi"

News From New Theatres

"THE MOTHERLAND."

The Motherland unit people means—they are no longer staying in that beautiful part of Bengal—where amidst frequent help of Dame Nature they were working last month. They have come back, of course, to start the interior shootings but again equipped with unforgettable impression from many incidents that occurred there. The outstanding among them is the candid surprise registered by men and bulls, while they were working with the mechanical plough. "Are we dispensable?" was possibly the question, with which every bull looked at the plough. Director Nitin Bose noticed it—but instead of explaining to them the advantage of mechanical plough, he just photographed their interrogative expression!

"ABHIGYAN."

Director Profulla Roy has already completed more than half the portion of this social picture, in double versions. The scene of the heroine's dramatic departure from the 'Jamshedpur Bungalow', on a dark and stormy night, escorted by Promotha (Prithviraj and Jiban Ganguli) was lately taken in a set, in Studio No. I. Director Roy will immediately take up another set, showing the portion of Promotha's house at Benares.

BARUA'S ACTIVITIES.

According to the latest report Director P. C. Barua has been placed in charge of directing a modern social picture in two versions, Hindi and Bengali.

Director Barua is now busy expediting the script and is expected to start shooting from the 1st week of February.

At Imperial Studios

At the Imperial studios Mr. Gunjal is progressing with his Cinecolor picture "Mother India." In the important roles we find Shariffa, Pramilla, Sushill (a new artiste), Asiq Husain Asujee, Anant Marathe, Gulam Rasool and others.

Imperial will produce "Maharathi Karna,"—a mythological episode from the epic of Mahabharata

Mr. Hafesjee is making headway with his new picture. Sweet-voiced Ratanbai plays the leading role with W. M. Khan. A budding artiste makes her debut in this picture and chances to have the same name viz. Ratanbai, Mr. Hafesjee is still thinking of a suitable name for it.

Mr. Sethy is directing "Actress" with Padma Devi, Usha, Laxmi, Jamna, Ashiq Hussain, Gaznavi, W. M. Khan, Gulam Mahomed and others, in the important roles. The stage life and its allurements are vividly portrayed in this picture.

Mr. Aspi has finished his "Vasant Bengali" and will soon start "Sword to Sword" or "Talvarka Dhani" and "Jai Swadeshi."

Mr. Gidwani is now busy with the script of his new Cinecolor picture "Khan The Magnificent". Mr. Gulam Mahomed will be in a leading role with other imperial artistes.

"Dulhan" awaits only finishing touches and will soon be released.

Modern Pictures announces "Kisliye" (Why?). Mr. Behram Murzaban is wielding the megaphone and Padma Devi, Mohini, Laxmi, Gaznavi, Asjuee and others are in prominent roles.

Sabita Devi's New Film

At Sagar Studios, Director Badami is busy shooting "Three Hundred Days And After," the new film starring that popular screen pair, Sabita Devi and Motilal. About half the picture has been completed.

Director Mahbub is reported to be putting finishing touches to "Watan" featuring Kumar.

SHANTA DUTT, Minerva's new "find", who plays an important role in "Meetha Zahar" now under production at Minerva Studios.

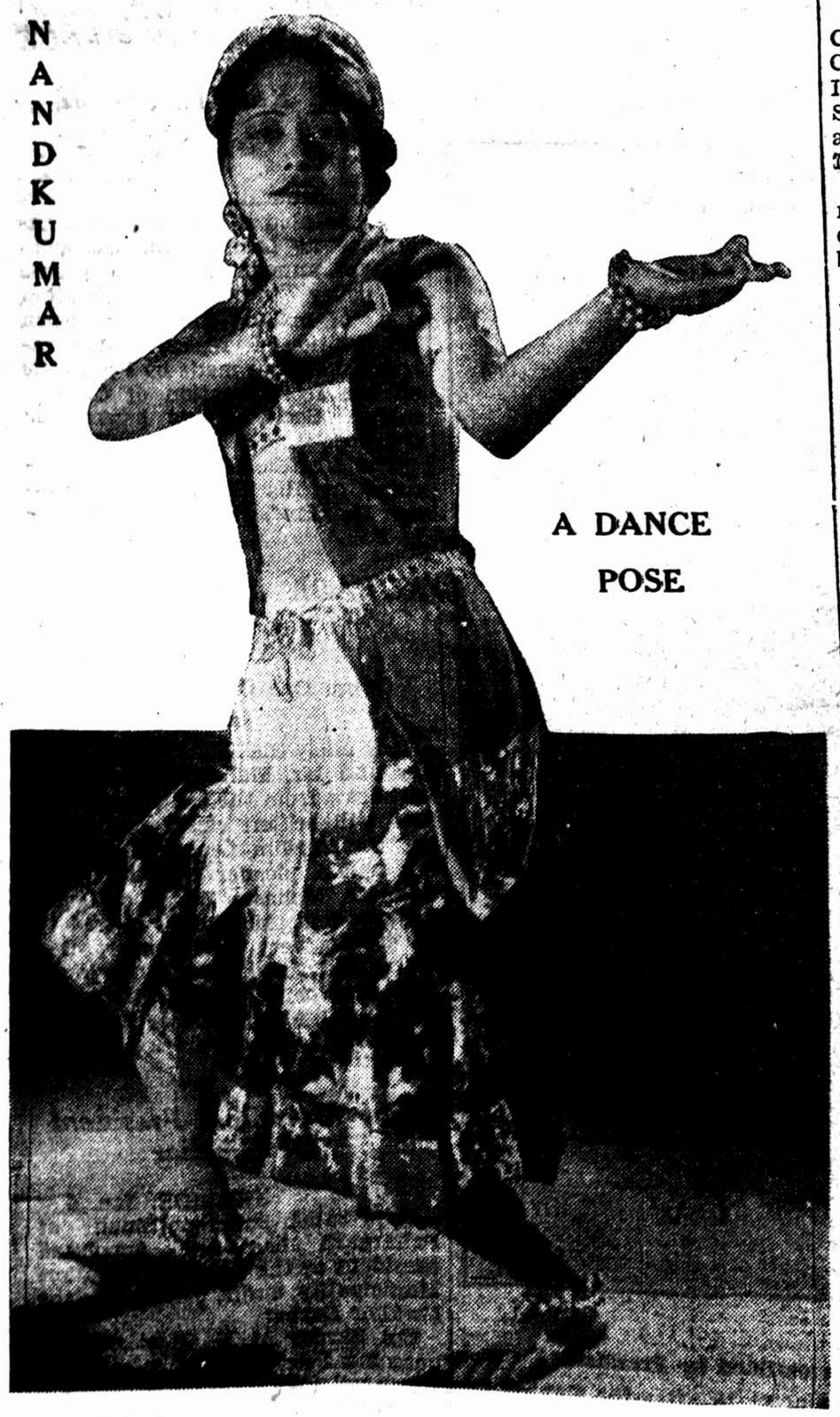
"Kanhopatra"

Shalini Cinetone of Kolhapur are quietly getting ready with their feature film "Kanhopatra."

Judging from the information available about it, this picture will not yeild to patent-label classification. There is enough music in it, of a high standard, to call it a musical, enough surprise and emotional turns to justify the term drama; enough action and story-complication to make it a right good melodrama.

Mr. Bhal G. Pendharkar, who earned an enviable reputation by directing such outstanding successes as "Shyam Sunder" and "Savitri," has directed this picture; and the cast is led by Leela.

"Kanhopatra" will be distributed by Peerless Pictures, Bombay.



Jayshree in a dance scene from Jayshree Pictures' "Nand Kumar", coming next week at Central.

MO... who will be soon seen in "Three Hundred Days and After," now under production.

Around Theatre & Film Land

LATE SHRIMATI VARALAXMI

Death Of A Famous South Indian Dancer

G. K. Seshagiri, Regisseur, The Renaissance Theatre, Madras writes:—

"It is our painful duty to record the tragic death of Srimati Varalakshmi, the talented Bharata Natya artist of Kumbakonam who recently died of sudden heart failure at Bombay.

"She was by far the ablest exponent of classical Indian dance in the South and it is our great misfortune to have lost her at the zenith of her fame. The glory of her dance will ever be a fragrant memory to us especially who had the privilege to present many of her performances at Madras during the past two years.

"She came to Bombay with our Theatre to act in our picture "Jalaja," the title role of which is played by her partner, Srimati Bhanumati. Though she is no longer with us, her undying spirit will pervade our production and make it the success that it deserves to be."

Late Shrimati Varalaxmi.

SABITA DEVI, WELL-KNOWN SAGAR STAR, IN A CHARACTERISTIC MOOD. HER LATEST PICTURE IS "THREE HUNDRED DAYS AND AFTER," NOW UNDER PRODUCTION AT SAGAR STUDIOS.

Photo: A. J. Patel.

Minerva's "Meetha Zahar"

Director Sohrab Modi is still busy with the outdoor shooting of his latest social "Meetha Zahar" in which he plays the leading role opposite Naseem.

Jagirdar, Sadiq Ali, Shanta Dutt, Eruch and Sheela are in the supporting cast.

It is understood the film will be completed within a fortnight.

"Sathi"

"Sathi" (companion) is the intriguing title of the Natraj Films' maiden picture starring Durga Khote which is reported to be nearing completion. It is to be a bilingual film and the Marathi version will be called "Saungadhi" The others in the cast include Mubarak, Vimala and Nayampally. Music direction is by Govindrao Tembe and the story is from the pen of Mama Vererkar.

NEW THEATRES' STUDIOS WHICH THEY VISITED DURIN G THEIR RECENT STAY AT CALCUTTA.

"NANDKUMAR" COMING AT CENTRAL

First Indian Talkie To Be Produced In 3 Languages

"Nandkumar," Jayshree Films' maiden picture will be released at Central on Saturday, January 15.

The story is drawn from the life of Shree Krishna, one of the principal epoch makers of India, who flourished at a time when Indian philosophy and culture were at the height of their glory. Mr. Keshavrao Dhaiber, producer-director of "Nandkumar," has taken great pains to make a detailed study of the cultural history of that period; and the result has been subtly incorporated in the picture itself. "Nandkumar" thus bears the true stamp of authenticity, and breathes an atmosphere of culture. Cheap imitations, we are assured, have been eschewed, and nothing has been left to mere imagination.

Even the costumes, which Miss Naini Turkhud has specially designed, are the result of research and study. So are all the drapery, decorations and settings used in the picture.

This also applies to the music in the film. The tunes are not merely melodious, but they are new; and every tune has been fitted into the atmosphere of the scene in which it is sung. With a star like Durga Khote to do the honours, one is assured of a good quality acting.

"Nandkumar" has been made in three different languages Hindi, Marathi and Tamil. It will be perhaps the first Indian film to have been made in three languages.

BING CROSBY and MARY CARLISLE in "Double or Nothing," coming soon at Regal.

VICEROY VISITS N. T. STUDIOS

Variety Performance Appreciated By Lord Linlithgow

The main Studio of the New Theatres was enfate on 23th December last when Sir N. N. Sircar received Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Vicereine, on behalf of the concern. Their Excellencies were conducted to the specially decorated auditorium where a variety performance was given on the stage, comprising of selected songs and dances which terminated with the showing of talkie 'Shots' from "Mukti" and "Vidyapati."

Their Excellencies with other distinguished guests of the evening were much delighted with the performance.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

POOR STARTS MAR THE SPORT

A. L. J. Talib Saddles Three Winners

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

An unusually early start to the programme on Saturday kept many intending visitors away. For most people it was a rush getting to the course in time for the first race and the R.W.I.T.C. Executive would be well advised to consider the comfort and convenience of racegoers if they desire to see them "going racing'

Backers once again were foiled in their attempts to find winners for there were some rare turnups during the afternoon.

"Wally" Sibbritt, who has only just returned from Calcutta, soon made his presence felt at Mahaluxmi, for he was astride two winners and narrowly missed a third success when Lord Clarion was beaten by a short head in the warwick Plate Division II.

UNSATISFACTORY STARTS

The starts were again of a most unsatisfactory nature. Several fancied horses left their chances at the barrier and in the concluding event so uneven was the start that many horses might well have remained in their stalls instead of lining up. It is high time that the Stewards did something in the matter, for it is most distressing to see backers who labour under enough disadvantages already, losing their money because of the inability of the starter to get his fields away properly.

An outstanding feature of the afternoon's sport was the successes which attended the runners from A. L. J. Talib's stable. Hilal al Nusser gave him his first winner of the day and later King of Diamonds and Her Highness added to the good work to complete a most profitable treble.

Roy Higgins pulled off a rich double through the medium of Maid of Orleans and Saxon Prince and these successes have sent him further ahead in the Winning Trainers' list.

Best backed in the Perth Plate, the Rajpipla owned Etessam was most unfortunate to be beaten by the unconsidered Saxon Prince by a short head. So close was the finish that many onlookers thought the favourite had just scrambled home. The winner is a sturdy Australian bred five year old gelding by Amalfi out of Ethelberta and is obviously a stayer of useful ability. Motky unaccountably high up in the weight scale in this company could not manage anything better than a fourth, his stablemate. The Grove keeping him out of the third placing.

TICANTO REPEATS SUCCESS

In a most wretched start for the Warwick Plate, Division I, Plymouth, Groman, Rough Sea and Gold Crown were hopelessly left and took no part in the race. After Le Baron and Silvertoff had made the early running Ticanto came on the scene to record an easy victory with Rathlorn in the position of runner-up. An objection against the winner for crossing by the rider of Rathlorn was overruled

A great struggle for Division II of the Warwick Plate saw the well favoured Lord Clarion knuckle under by a short head to Maid of Orleans, that rather way-ward mare trained by Roy Higgins. Grenadier from the same stable as the winner held the beaten others.

Obviously well fancied by his connections Sun-Up recorded an easy success by four lengths, in the Lahore Plate when outstaying Flamcoe, Sea Battle and several others. This one will win in a higher classification unless I am very much mistaken.

Showing improved form the Idar owned Vandyke accounted for an useful lot of Indian breds in the Montgomery Plate. Tippu Sultan, making his first appearance this season figured as runner-up, but the heavily supported Pomme d'Or could not manage anything better than a fourth, Vanity Fair ran creditably under a big weight and will soon be improving on her place effort in this company

OBAID BRILLIANT

Obaid was seen to great advantage in the saddle when steering Havana II to victory in the Vellard Plate. It was only in the last few strides that he put his mount ahead of Melisande and How's That who looked like having the finish to themselves.

Ace of Hearts was one of the many favourites to be beaten during the afternoon. He was heavily supported to win the Simla Plate, but just saved his placing. Victory belonged to the 22-1 chance Her Highness who stayed on stoutly when everyone thought her forte was sprinting Arab King, ridden by Sibbrit split the favourite from the winner and is obviously an useful stayer. A vigorous riding effort from Sibbritt put King of Diamond, in the important position in the Madras Plate, Legion and Tohalla securing the lesser placings.

No success was more readily gained than that of Kayid Saoud in the Muscat Plate, Division II He simply spreadeagled his field and must be seen to advantage again.

Hilal al Nusser, very capably handled by Yeshvant Deone, won Division I comfortably from Bon Jour, Taj Miplat and eleven others, among whom was the well favoured Kabadon Jamil.

The Daily Double was won, several investors claiming Rs. 520 each. There was no winner for the Treble and the sum of Rs. 7,450 has been carried over to the next meeting.

THE MUSCAT PLATE Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500 third Rs. 250

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1937 direct from the country of foaling W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply) Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs

Mr. Essa Sarsam's HILAL AL NUSSER, 8-11, Yehwant Deone 1
Mr. K. T. Sampat's BON JOUR, 8-11, Rama Vithal 2
Mr. Hamad Juweil's TAJ MIJLAT, 8-11, A. Rashid 3
Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's KABADON JAMIL, 8-2, Jadhav 4

Won by: 1 1|2 lengths, head and head.

First tote paid Rs. 66 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 21 and Rs. 49 for places.

Did not run: Munnha 8-11.

Time: 1 minute, 40 2|5 seconds.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

Favourite: Kabadon Jamil

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500 third Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July 1937, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners once, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mrs. S. Bose's KAID SAOUD, 8-2 W. Sibbritt 1
Mr. Saleh Hassan's JIRNAS, 8-2, Gethin 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SAMAVI, 8-9, Obaid 3
Messrs. S. E. Sassoon and Taha Shuwait's GAZAL, 8-11, Hutchins 4

Won by: 5 lengths, 1|2 length and 1|2 length.

First tote paid Rs. 43 for win, Rs 18, Rs 57 and Rs 23 for places.

All ran

Time. 1 minute, 38 4|5 seconds.

Winner trained by T. M. Gokuldas.

Favourite: Samavi.

THE MADRAS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Fahad Jarulla's KING OF DIAMONDS, 7-12, W. Sibbritt 1
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's LEGION, 8-12, Whiteside 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's TOHALLA, 8-12, Evans 3
Mr. C. Temoolji's HAIFAN, 8-0 (cd. 7-11) K. Hassan 4

Won by head, 1 length and 1 1|4 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 93 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 43 and Rs. 18 for places.

Did not run: Kaimurz 8-4, Nandkumar 8-2 and Mahmud al Iraq 7-12.

Time: 1 minute, 52 3|5 seconds.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

Favourite: Tohalla.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV. other than those in Starred Class.

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE, 8-2, Burn 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's TIPPU SULTAN, 7-7, E. Britt 2
Sir Homi Mehta and Sir Jamsetjee & Duggan's VANITY FAIR 9-4 Selby 3
Mr A. Svamvur's POMME d'OR, 9-4, Evans 4

Won by: 1 length, 1|2 length and 1 length.

First tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 18 and Rs. 19 for places

Did not run: Drury Cow 7-7.

Time. 1 minute, 16 2|5 seconds.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

Favourite: Vandyke.

THE LAHORE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Messrs. M. S. Hakim and D. M Bhosle's SUN-UP 8-3 Forsyth 1
Mr. M. Wemyss's FLAMCOE 8-8 Harding 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's SEA BATTLE 8-12 Brace 3
Mr. O. Randall's CRYPTOGRAM 7-4 Mendoza 4

Not Run:—Galumph II.

Won by 4 lengths, short head, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 42 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 72 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 24 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Div II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's MAID OF ORLEANS 8-12 Maxwell 1
Mr. J. P. Avasia's LORD CLARION 7-10 W. Sibbritt .. 2
Mr. Diamond's GRENADIER 8-12 Bromley 3
Raja Dhanrajgir's KNIGHT JILL 8-5 4

Not Run:—Lucullus 8-5, Sir Amos Remarque and Almeria.

Won by short head, 1 length 1|2 length.

Time 1 min 1 4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 97 for win, Rs. 26 Rs. 16 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance (about) 1 1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000, second Rs 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II and III.

Mr. Diamond's SAXON PRINCE 7-7 Bromley 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla's ETESSAM 8-4 Selby 2
Mr. N.E. Raymond's THE GROVE 8-4 E. Britt .. 3
Mrs. M. Clarke's MOTKY 9-0 W. Sibbritt 4

All ran.

Won by short head, 3 lengths, 3|4 length.

Time: 2 mins. 39 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 146 for win, Rs. 44, Rs. 21 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE SIMLA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Madame Neim's HER HIGHNESS 7-12 Selby 1
Mr. M. H. Najeh's ARAB KING 7-9 W. Sibbritt .. 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's ACE OF HEARTS 8-11 E. Britt 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GAY LIFE 8-5 Forsyth 4

Not Run:—Hakim Pasha Saif al Iraq and Havana.

Tote paid Rs. 221 for win, Rs. 62, Rs. 29 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. M. C. Patel & Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's HAVANA II 9-4 Obaid 1
Mr. Gemini's MELISANDE 8-5 Selby 2
Mrs. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT 9-2 Evans 3
Mr. V. O. Dziubinski's DON TANCREDO 8-5 Burn .. 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 85 for win, Rs. 31, Rs. 25 and Rs. 53 for places.

Winner trained by Mr. M. C. Patel.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Div I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500 A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. F. H. Mehta's TICANTO 8-0 Selby 1
Messrs. Kay & G. Subharaow's RATHLORN 7-9 E. Britt 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's SILVERTOFF 7-5 Mendoza 3
Raja Dhanrajgir's LE BARON 8-9 Evans 4

Not Run:—Gold Galleon.

Tote paid Rs. 55 for win Rs. 25, Rs. 26 and Rs. 87 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

Bombay Hockey League

Close Victory For Customs

Y. M. C. A. Go Down Fighting

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The supremacy that Bombay Customs once had in hocky in Bombay was challenged again when they met the Y.M.C.A. in their First Division fixture in the Hockey League tournament on Saturday evening. They were lucky to beat the Young Men, who shared honours almost till the end but lost the match, the Customs winning by 3 goals to 2.

PINTO AND WEBBER.

Pinto, the winner's centre-forward and Webber, the Young Men's inside-left, were the most outstanding players on the field. They shared the first 4 goals equally, Pinto scoring 2 for the Customs and Webber 2 for the Y.M.C.A. while Correa scored the winning goal.

Marshall played a sound game for the losers at right back while Aslam, the Customs left back, showed signs of his return to his old form.

The winners played one short throughout

The Customs made an unimpressive start and Loveday, their inside-left missed a good chance when he fumbled with the ball after he had correctly drawn the opposing goalkeeper.

There was hardly anything thrilling in the first quarter hour of the game.

In the 15th minute Pinto gave Customs the lead, making use of a timely centre by Sweeney, (1 0). This was a stimulus for the Young Men to retaliate; they did so and Webber, the Y.M.C.A.s inside-left gave the finishing touch to a combined movement He beat Lynn in the Custom's goal with an excellent shot, which should have beaten most goalkeepers, and put his side on level. (1—1).

THRILLING TURN.

With the score-board reading 1 goal all, the game took a thrilling turn and following up and down play for a couple of minutes, Pinto put his side ahead by drawing second blood just before the lemon-time, (2--1).

LEVEL AGAIN.

On changing ends the Young Men bucked up and pressed their opponents for a while after which the Customs forward broke away nicely and Pinto tried the Y.M.C.A. goalkeeper with a good shot. A similar movement took the Young Men away and getting into their opponent's circle, Webber shot Lynn got it on his pads and the Custom's goal had a narrow escape. It was not long after this, when the same player was instrumental in putting his side on equal terms. Webber beat Abreu with a bit of some smart stick work and scored a spectacular goal, Lynn being also beaten all over, (2—2).

Towards the close, when a draw was in sight, Correa, the Custom's left-wing, worked up his way through the opposing defence and scored a good goal, on the run, which earned his side the victory, (3—2).

BOMBAY CUSTOMS	3 Goals
Y.M.C.A.	2 Goals.

THE TEAMS.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS: Lynn; Abreu and Aslam; Dique, Brewin and Saleem; Sweeney, Pinto, Loveday and Correa.

Y.M.C.A.: Walker; Marshall and Anderson; Fatah, Poole and Glewis; Race, Atkinson, Dutton, Webber and Aquino.

B. P. OLYMPIC GAMES

Small Gathering Witness First Day's Programme

The Fourth Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic Games opened at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday afternoon. H. E. Sir Roger Lumley was present. Before the start from the "Tribune of Honour" His Excellency witnessed the March Past of the Committee Members, Officials and Athletes and returned the Olympic Salute.

OLYMPIC OATH.

C.S.A. Swami took the Olympic Oath on behalf of all participating in the Games. It was felt that Bombay might well follow the example of other sports centres and have the Olympic Oath taken by two athletes, one taking the Oath in English and the other in the Vernacular, most spoken in the Province Following the March Past, Lieut.-Col. S. L. Bhatia asked Sir Roger Lumley to declare the Games open.

The first day was a success as far as the healthy rivalry and enthusiasm shown by the athletes competing, but the management of the afternoon's business was poor. Everything seemed to be wrong. The programme showed no names, nor numbers, nobody knew who were competing. Results were not announced. Pressmen found that most essential official, a Press Steward absent. They had to hunt for results, timings and names midst a confusion of officials and documents. It was a task to get things correctly. The venue was ill-chosen, the Cooperage would have been far more suitable for a sports meeting. The few beyond the competitors were lost within the spacious stadium.

GREAT RACE.

A great race was witnessed in the 3,000 metres. The Bombay City Police provided the winner. He was Yeshwant, a Bhil youth, who showed good form in beating well-known long-distance performers like D'Souza and Swami. He was prominent throughout the race. D'Souza put his all into the race at the end to get the better of the Police representative, but Yeshwant had sufficient in him to keep ahead and breasted the tape first.

The Cheshire Regiment did well on the first day. A number of their representatives were to the fore. In the 800 metres run (final), the first three places went to members of this regiment.

RESULTS.

100 METRES RUN.
(First Heat).

63 Lieut. Moore (2nd Bn. Cheshire Regiment).
285 Heredia (B.B. & C.I. Rly.).
64 Pte. Fern (2nd Bn. Cheshire Regiment)
Time:—11-2|5 secs.

(Second Heat).

56 Sig. Arathoon (2nd Bn. Cheshire Regiment).
26 V. Lazarous (Bombay City Police Sports Club).
116 E. G. Grange (Nasik Services Gymkhana).
Time:—11-1|5 secs.

3,000 METRES RUN (FINAL).

1 Yeshwant (Bombay City Police Sports Club).
2 S. D'Souza (B.A.A.C.).
3. S. Ganpat (Bombay City Police Sports Club).
Time:—9 mins. 44 secs.

50 METRES RUN:
(Midgets—Girls).

1 Miss S. Sule (General Education Institute).
2 Miss L. G. Pardhan (Arya Kreeda Mandal).
3 Miss L. L. Bhagwat (Arya Kreeda Mandal).

100 METRES RUN:
(Intermediate—Boys).

(First Heat):—
1 M. Dias (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana).
2 D. K. Kapadia (Sydenham College).
3 C. Barret (St. Mary's Old Boys' Association).
Time:—11-4|5 secs.
(Second Heat):—
1 L. Dias (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana).
2 C. Rozario (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana).
3 J. Robertson (B. A. A. C.).
Time:—11-2|5 secs.

100 METRES RUN:
(Cadets—Girls).

1 Miss Molly Michael (Christ Church High School).
2 Miss B. G. Thakkar (B. P. O. A.).
3 Miss A. T. Ranadive (Arya Kreeda Mandal).
Time:—15-2|5 secs.

75 METRES RUN:
(Hornets—Girls).

1 Miss G. L. Warty (Arya Kreeda Mandal).
2 Miss A. Fernandez (St. Andrews' High School).
3 Miss D. G. Thakkar (B. P. O. A.).
Time:—12 secs.

100 METRES RUN:
(Cadets—Boys).

(First Heat):—
1 J. Sion (St. Andrews' High School).
2 T. Crasto (Kanara Athletic Club).
3 L. Dias (Kanara Athletic Club).
Time:—13 secs.
(Second Heat):—
1 L. Mahadeo (David Sassoon Industrial School).
2 M. H. Dawoodshah (David Sassoon Industrial School).
3 D. Fonseca (Nagpada Neighbourhood House).
Time:—13 secs.

83 METRES HURDLES:
(Hornets—Boys).

1 E. Boelho (Nagpada Neighbourhood House).
2 M. Rama (David Sassoon Industrial School).
3 M. Nissim (Nagpada Neighbourhood House).
Time:—16 secs.

50 METRES POTATO RACE:
(Midgets—Girls).

1 Miss L. G. Pardhan (Arya Kreeda Mandal).
2 Miss D. R. Thakkar (B. P. O. A.).
3 Nazim Begum.

50 METRES RUN:
(Midgets—Boys).

(First Heat):—
1 M. Sultan (Y. M. C. A.).
2 A. Pabani (St. Andrews' High School).
3 V Dessa (Nagpada Neighbourhood House).
Time:—7-4|5 secs.
(Second Heat):—
1 M. Nissim (Nagpada Neighbourhood House).
2 F. Ram Lal (David Sassoon Industrial School).
3 R. G. Thakkar (B. P. O. A.)
Time:—7-4|5 secs.

75 METRES RUN:
(Hornets—Boys).

1 Khatia (David Sassoon Industrial School)
2 F. Joseph (St. Andrews' H School).
3 E. Coelho (Nagpada Neighbourhood House).
Time:—11-1|5 secs.

200 METRES RUN:
(Intermediate).

(First Heat):—
1 C. Rozario (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana).
2 H. Saldanha (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana).
3 Drm. Chambers (Cheshire Regiment).
Time:—24 secs.

(Second Heat):—
1 D. K. Kapadia (Sydenham College).
2 N. Rodricks (Kanara Athletic Club).
3 Pts. Bennet (Cheshire Regiment).
Time:—25 secs.

50 METRES RUN POTATO RACE:
(Midgets—Boys).

1 M. Sultan (Y. M. C. A.).
2 N. Nissim (Nagpada Neighbourhood House)

400 METRES:
(Intermediate).

(First Heat):—
1 Lieut. Dixon (Cheshire Regiment).
2 H. Saldanha (St. Xavier's College Gymkhana).
3 S. N. Rose (St. Mary's Old Boys' Association)
Time:—55-2|5 secs.
(Second Heat):—
1 Pts. Maloney (Cheshire Regiment).
2 D. K. Kapadia (Sydenham College).
3 L. Nelum (Christ Church High School).
Time:—57-1|5 secs.

75 METRES SACK RACE:
(Midgets—Boys).

1 Y. Howard (Nagpada Neighbourhood House).
2 A. Cohen (Nagpada Neighbourhood House).
3 S. K. Subath (David Sassoon Industrial School).

400 METRES RELAY RACE:
(Cadets—Boys) Final.

1 David Sassoon Industrial School.
2 Nagpada Neighbourhood House.
Time:—56-3|5 secs

800 METRES:
(Intermediate) Final.

1 Sgt. Ashton (Cheshire Regiment).
2 Sgt. Brimfield (Cheshire Regiment).
3 L./Cpl. Terry-Hall (Cheshire Regiment).
Time:—12-2|5 secs.

When It Is A Question of Soaps

It is wise to choose the very best, for while a good soap promotes the health and complexion of the skin, an alkaline soap of inferior quality mars both.

B. C. P. W.
TRANSPARENT
GLYCERINE

belongs to the former class of Toilet Soaps. Once chosen it is always chosen.

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PLAZA (DADAR B. B.)

PRESENTS

WAY TO GLORY

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY FOX SUPER

ARRING

FREDRIC MARCH, WARNER BAXTER, LIONEL BARRYMORE

A SCREEN HIT YOU SHOULDN'T MISS

Daily at 6-30, 10 p. m.

Wrestlers will not receive payment Matinee at 3-30 p. m. on Sat.,

Implement Creed Of Non-Violence

PROF. RANGA'S CALL TO KISAN SABHAS

Bihar Congress Resolution Sequel

NEW DELHI (By Mail)

Prof. N. G. Ranga, President, All-India Kisan Sabha, has issued the following appeal to all Kisan Sabhas and comrades:—

"In view of the increasing number of reports of conflicts between the local Congress Committees and their workers and the Kisan Sabhas it is necessary for us at the All-India Kisan Sabha to know who is who in the Kisan movement.

IMPLEMENT NON-VIOLENCE

We must be prepared to implement our national creed of non-violence, and it can be effectively achieved only if every Kisan Sabha or comrade puts himself in touch with the All-India Kisan Sabha and his provincial Kisan Sabhas or committees and is prepared to act in accordance with the instructions of the Provincial Kisan Sabha and the All-India Kisan Sabha.

BEWARE OF AGITATORS

It is essential to prevent any and everybody from exploiting our Sabhas or platforms for his own personal or sectional advantages and thus bring our Sabha into unnecessary and unmerited conflicts with Congress Committees and other Leftist forces and thus give an opportunity to interested parties to level false charges against our Sabhas or comrades.

"Therefore, I appeal to all Kisan Sabhas which desire the protection of their Provincial Kisan Sabhas and the All-India Kisan Sabha and which sincerely wish the upward march of the movement, to immediately put themselves into organisational touch with the All-India Kisan Sabha."—United Press.

DR. BOVET ON "FIGHT AGAINST ILLITERACY"

A fervent appeal to the public to recruit themselves in the great Army to fight the evil of illiteracy, was made by the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, who presided at a public meeting held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Saturday evening, when Dr. Pierre Bovet, of Geneva, delivered a highly instructive lecture on the "Fight against Illiteracy."

Dr. Bovet emphasised the distinction between Literacy and Education, and considered it essential that confusion on these two should be avoided.

Pointing out how the religious, civic and the economic motives had provided an incentive for the spread of literacy among the people during the 16th, 18th and the 20th centuries, Dr. Bovet felt that in India these three motives were present now, and, therefore there was sufficient incentive for the spread of education.

(Fuller report will appear in our next issue).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc|s.

11 a.m. VUB Orchestra—Gunkali. 11-10 Allabandi Jayapurwali, Bridabani, Thumri, Ghazal.

12-10 p.m. V. Y. Chawdhari, Sarang on Mandolin. 12-15 "For Children" (Marathi), by Sonubai Joglekar. 12-45 Talk (English): Planning Food, by Hilda Flanders. 1 Let's Dance to Radio.

5-30 p.m. Talk (Hindustani), "Iqbal and his Message" by Z. A. Barni. 5-45 "Mirabai" musical play in Gujerati, by Pulin Behari Dutt. 6-30 Evensong from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-35 London Symphony Orchestra. 7-40 Talk (Marathi) "Life's Little Ironies" The Mean Test, by Daya Paranjpe. 7-55 "The Million Airs." 8-15 "Dominic Pereira"—Violin. 8-30 Ivy Austin—Mezzo-Soprano. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9 News in English. 9-15 Master Krishnarao Fulambrikar, Khayal and Titala. 9-45 Talk (English) "Week's Sport" by A. F. S. Talyarkhan.

10 Krishnarao Fulambrikar, Thumri, Bhajan and Marathi pad.

VENUE OF NEXT CONGRESS

Frontier To Have Honour Of Inviting?

BOMBAY: Jany. 8.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the unique honour of holding the 52nd session of the Indian National Congress will, in all probability, fall on the North-West Frontier Province.

It appears Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan had expressed his wish to invite the next session of the Congress to the Frontier some time before. Members of the Working Committee and other leaders who were recently in Bombay, informally discussed the matter between themselves and also sought Mahatma Gandhi's opinion about it.

It appears certain that the Frontier's claim will receive solid official support when the question is raised before the open session at Haripura, and the "Frontier Gandhi" himself will invite the session to the Frontier. —United Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Withdraws His Name

ALLAHABAD: Jany. 8.

The A. I. C. C. Office announces that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has withdrawn his name from the presidentship of the Indian National Congress.—A. P

Nasik's Delegate To Haripura Congress

POONA: Jany. 8.

Mr. G. A. Deshpande, Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, for whom a seat was vacated from the Nasik District, has been elected unopposed, a delegate to the Haripura Congress session.—United Press.

"CHILDREN PREPARED FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS!"

Zilliacus On "New Education In Rigid School System"

The practice of giving education by assignments, adumbrated in what is called the "Dalton method", was explained by Dr. Laurin Zilliacus, a member of the New Education Fellowship Delegation, at a public lecture on "New Education within a rigid school system", at the New Era High School, Gowalia Tank, on Saturday, Rev. John Mackenzie, Principal of the Wilson College, presided.

Explaining the method followed in their schools, he said that their school day was half an hour longer than the working of any normal school day. In the lower stages what was called the individual system, by which children were given individual attention, was practised and, side by side, in higher stages, "group system" was adopted. It was also common that the same subjects were taught in all stages with variation in technical details.

Assignments were given to children. For example, five assignments on five subjects were given and the children had to go through them and finish them by the week. If any child failed to carry out the assignment by ten o'clock in the morning on Saturday, he or she must stay in the school and finish it.

In the system under review, the teacher was simply a helper and a guide. Mechanical copying, he opined, was not a serious problem although that problem existed

SELF-SUPPORTING BRANCHES

During practice hours, children were tested in commerce, industry and banking. Some of those branches, he observed, were self-supporting. They also insisted that the financial side of it should be properly looked after by children. But serious discipline for mistakes was not enforced Illustrating his point by a tangible example, he said that if stationery was not supplied to the teachers and the children, then that department would incur the displeasure of the children and the teachers, and, incurring the displeasure of the community, was a sufficient disciplinary measure against the culprits.

Then there were school assemblies, conducted mostly by the upper half of the school, when minutes of the previous meeting would be read, comments and criticisms were called for and discussion on various subjects invited and encouraged.

Parents of children were invited to exhibitions of all the work executed by the children and that was the time when the parents of the children and the teachers met and discussed over a cup of tea

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Answering some of the questions put by some teachers, the speaker did not believe in punishment for what it generally connoted. Even in most serious matters like cheating and thefts, he did not believe in punishment, as he thought that such mistakes might be cured by a friendly approach.

If he could not cure the defects, then he would simply ask the parents to take away their children, and say that he could not teach them. During ten years of his experience, he had to resort to such a method only three times. Teaching was based, he said, on the assumption that the children in the schools were their friends, and therefore there should be affection, toleration and help.

To another question he replied that there was no home work for children in the system he advocated during the first eight years, except for those who were lagging behind slack or ill

In reply to another query he said that, in their system, there were no prizes and no competition but they could not do without comment and marks for the private use of the parents, but not as a matter of competition.

In short, children were taught how to turn out their work properly, wield authority and also to undertake authority. They were prepared for democratic institutions.

ON FOOT FROM SALEM TO HARIPURA. Mr. A. Narayan Rao, a Congress worker of Salem who is now in Bombay after leaving Salem on foot on the 18th August, 1937. He is expected to leave on foot for Haripura to-morrow and reach his destination by the middle of February.

B. P. C. C. OFFICE-BEARERS

Bhulabhai Elected President

The first meeting of the newly-constituted Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held at the Congress House on Friday evening, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, presided.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai was elected President of the B.P.C.C. on a motion by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu seconded by Mr. Anklesaria. The following Office-bearers were elected:

Mr. T. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President; Mr. Ganapatishankar Desai and Mr. S. K. Patil General Secretaries; and Mr. Bhavanji Arjun Khimji, Treasurer.

The following eight were elected to the Election Panel: (1) Messrs. N. Thakkar, (2) Motichand Kapadia, (3) Mathradas Trikamji, (4) S. V. Sovani, (5) D. R. Gharpure, (6) K. K. Shah, (7) R. S. Padbidri and (8) H. P. Desai

The following two Sub-Committees were also elected.

The Estate and Finance Committee: Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. Narbheram Popat, Mr. Sunderdas Morarji, Mr. Hiralal Dave, Mr. Shivdas Chapsi, Mr. Bhavanji Arjun Khimji and Ganpatishankar Desai.

The Constitution Committee: Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. P. R. Lele, Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr. Nagindas T. Master and Dr. Jethalal Vora.

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI

Flying-Boat Service To Operate From Feb. 23

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The date of the new Flyingboat Service to Karachi has been provisionally fixed at February 23. The Air Ministry is making a definite announcement later. At first, the journey will take rather less than four days, but gradually this will be reduced to two and a half days during the course of the year after the delivery of new and faster machines.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS

Next Session To Meet At Lahore: Prof. J. C. Ghosh Elected President

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Prof. J. C. Ghosh, D.Sc. head of the Department of Chemistry of Dacca University has been appointed General President of the Indian Science Congress.

The next session of the Congress will be held from January 2 to 9, 1939, at Lahore at the invitation of the Punjab University. The University of Madras had also invited the Congress to meet there next year, but the General Committee of the Science Congress hopes that the Congress will meet in 1940 at Madras.

Mr. W. D. West, of the Geological Survey of India has been reappointed General Secretary of the Congress.—A. P.

DOCTOR OF LAW FOR FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

Calcutta 'Varsity Special Convocation

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

At a special convocation of the Calcutta University held at Government House this evening the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law was conferred on Sir James Jeans, Prof. Francis William Aston, Prof. Ernest Barker, Prof. Arthur Reginald Buller, Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, Prof. Ronald Aylmer Fisher, Sir William Searle Holdsworth, Prof. Charles Gustave Jung, Prof. Charles Samuel Myers, and Prof. Walther Straub, Professor and head of the Department of Pharmacology in the Ludwig University at Munich.

All except Sir William Searle Holdsworth (who is Tagore Professor of Law in Calcutta University) are delegates to the Science Congress from overseas.

Declaring the Convocation open, the Chancellor Lord Brabourne welcomed the British and foreign delegates and said by honouring them the Calcutta University today was honouring itself.—A. P.

LOCUST MENACE TO BARODA

Special Officer To Investigate

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: Jany. 7.

An intriguing problem has presented itself by the sudden appearance of a swarm of locusts at Baroda.

It is reported to be of a solitary type, which is not generally known to swarm.

A special officer has been sent to Baroda to investigate the problem and submit a report, which is now being awaited.

Hyderabad Beaten By Punjab Players

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), Jan. 7.

In the Inter-provincial Tennis Tourney conducted by the Hyderabad Lawn Tennis Association, Hyderabad was beaten by Punjab players hailing from the Punjab proving superior.

As Bombay and Bihar have been scratched, two singles were played off this evening.

In the first singles, Ranbhir Singh (Punjab), beat S. M. Hadi (Hyderabad), 6-1, 6-2.

In the second singles, L. Sawhney (Punjab) beat Alimuddin (Hyderabad), 6-1, 6-1.

JUSTICE M. R. JAYAKAR. UNVEILING THE MEDALLION IN MEMORY OF THE LATE DR. A. L. NAIR AT THE NAIR HOSPITAL ON SATURDAY MORNING.

NAIR MEDALLION UNVEILED

Jayakar's Advice To Medical Men

Hon. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Judge of the Federal Court, unveiled the Medallion of the late Dr. A. L. Nair this morning at the National Medical College this morning.

At the outset, Dr. Rele, Chairman of the Dr. Nair Memorial Committee handed over a sum of Rs. 7,200 to the trustees of the College which sum was raised by the students of the College.

Mr. Jayakar paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism of the late Dr. Nair, who succeeded in opening the National Medical College in 1921 in spite of the troublous times. He appealed to the students to go to the villages and start practice among the poor people who required medical help very badly.

The medical profession in India he said, had a great future and he hoped the new Bill to license medical practitioners will help qualified men to do their bit to the poor and also help them economically

"LINLITHGOW-C. R." TALKS

Debt Relief Bill May Be Discussed

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: Jan. 7.

Much importance is attached to the forthcoming interview between the Viceroy and the Madras Premier, Mr. Rajagopalachari.

It is regarded as certain that one subject of the talk will be the Debt Relief Bill, which, though it has been generally well received in the Province, has provoked some controversy.

I understand the Governor is obliged under provisions of the Government of India Act, to reserve the Bill for Governor-General's assent after it is passed by the Legislature, as the Bill touches matters in the concurrent list, such as Limitation Act, Civil Procedure Code, etc.

The Linlithgow-Rajagopalachari talks in Madras will help to elucidate the position and secure understanding of the problem, so that the Bill, when it finally comes before the Governor-General, may not suffer unnecessary delay.

COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Council of State meets on February 14. Six days have been allotted for non-official business. February 21 and 24; March 7, 10 and 21; and April 4.—United Press.

Akot Taluka Declared 'Dry'

C. P. Excise Minister On Prohibition Tour

AKOT, Jan. 8.

The Hon. Mr. Gole, Excise Minister, arrived at Akot this morning accompanied by the Excise Commissioner, and Deputy Commissioner and other officers and formally declared the Akot Taluq "dry"

At a public meeting presided over by Hon. Mr. Biyani, attended by over 2,000 agriculturists, Mr. Gole dealt with the objections raised against the Prohibition policy and appealed for peoples' cooperation for the success of the scheme.

He proceeds from Akot to Hiwarkhed and Telha for addressing meetings and will visit Badnera industrial area to declare it "dry". —A P.

CHOLERA INOCULATION

Suggestions To Hardwar Pilgrims

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The next Kumbh Fairs at Hardwar and Brindaban, which are attended by pilgrims from all parts of India, will be held from 1st February to 30th April, 1938 and from 1st February to 21st March 1938 respectively. Infection of cholera may be introduced by unprotected pilgrims in the fair centres in spite of precautions which will be taken by the United Provinces Government. The returning pilgrims may also bring the infection in this Presidency.

It is, therefore, advisable that the intending pilgrims get themselves inoculated against cholera before proceeding on pilgrimage. Local authorities have been asked to provide facilities for inoculating intending pilgrims and inoculation will be performed free of charge at all dispensaries and Civil Hospitals in the Presidency.

It is also proposed to post two Medical Officers at each of the junction stations of Ahmedabad, Godhra and Bhusawal on inspection duty from 25th January, 1938. They will offer inoculation against cholera with certificates to the pilgrims, if they are not already inoculated. It is hoped that the intending pilgrims will take advantage of the facilities provided

At a conference at Ootacamund, presided over by Mr. Percy Macqueen, I.C.S., Collector, the measures to be taken to protect the Nilgiris in the event of a surprise raid by enemy aircraft from across the Western Ghats were discussed.

LEADERS IN LEGISLATURES

Delhi Conference Considers Question Of Appointment

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Speakers' and Presidents' Conference concluded after three days' session after a farewell speech by Sir Abdur Rahim.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that the Conference discussed to-day the question of appointment of Leaders of Houses in Legislatures where Ministers are not members. Provincial Upper Houses are, in some provinces, (especially the United Provinces), without Ministers as members.

It appears, the consensus of opinion found no objection to a non-member Minister being appointed Leader of a House especially when under Section 64 of the Government of India Act, Ministers had the right of addressing and taking part in debates in both the Houses of Legislatures.

Another matter discussed related to the priority of amendments to bills especially when identical amendments are given notice of by multiple members. The Conference could not completely dispose of the agenda.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE IN AUGUST

The "United Press" learns that another similar conference will probably be called in Simla in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Asaf Ali entertained the Speakers and Presidents to tea at the Council House Library.—United Press.

MADRAS VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

Minister's Opening Address

MADRAS: Jany. 8.

It was necessary that Panchayat Boards should partake in rural reconstruction and contribute their mite to solving that problem, observed the Hon. Mr. Gopal Reddy, Minister for Local Self-Government, unfurling the National Flag at the first session of the Madras Provincial Village Panchayat Conference. which commenced this morning in a special pandal.

Suggestions were placed before the Government and assurance was given on behalf of the Government that these would be carefully considered and action taken as far as possible.

More than 3,500 delegates representing Panchayat Boards throughout the Presidency were present. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Member of the Council of State, welcoming the delegates, said:

"The present conference is a momentous one in the history of Local Self-Government of the Province and it is expected that great results will follow from its deliberations."

Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar, M.L.C., in the course of his presidential address observed that they could not afford to neglect villages and allow them to languish. The want of leadership had to be made good and proper organisations brought into existence to improve the villages.

The delegates met yesterday evening to consider the constitution of the Panchayats on which discussion will be resumed this afternoon.—A. P.

The inauguration and convocation of the Travancore University will be held on March 17 next, and steps will be taken shortly in connection with election of members to the University Senate from the two Houses of the Legislatures.

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Improvement In Sterling Dollar Franc Easy

WHEAT MODERATELY ACTIVE

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York cotton was quiet with operators generally awaiting Developments of particularly curtailment pro posals. Closed steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Opened steady market was moderably active on scattered buying.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

	New York, Jan. 8.
Previous closing	8.48
To-day's opening	8.49
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.49
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

	Liverpool, Jan. 8.
Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.84
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.84
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 176

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 8.

New York cotton was quiet but steady with operators generally awaiting developments particularly curtailment proposals. Undertone was fairly good with better Liverpool cables aiding sentiment although business was meagre.

Trading in March commenced at 8.49 one point higher than previous closing Prices advanced little on some trade support but with enquiry small prices made little headway with operations thereafter colourless March closing 8.49

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 8.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.50/8.49) 8.49/8.49
May (8.57/8.57) 8.54/8.53
July (8.65/8.64) 8.57/8.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

January (4.82) 4.82
March (4.85) 4.84
January (7.28) 7.26
March (7.12) 7.11

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Trading in Broach opened at 175/8 market moved narrowly with orders about evenly divided but later moderate hedges appeared which together with straddle selling depressed values closed quiet 174/8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 8.

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1/9

JUTE

New Crop (18 3/4 paid buyers) 18 5/8 paid buyers
Dunlop January (£21 1/2 sellers) £21 1/4
Lightning January (£20 1/2) £20 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/16 buyers) 6 15/16 value

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

	New York, Jan. 8.
Previous closing	5.00 1/8
To-day's opening	5.00 3/16
To-day's closing	5.00 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Jan. 8.
Previous closing	5.00.02
To-day's opening	5.00.10
To-day's closing	5.00.22

FRANC RATE

	London, Jan. 8.
Previous closing	147.35
To-day's opening	147.31
To-day's closing	147.40

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 8.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 5.00.10 and then improved to 5.00.22 with fairly tendency thereafter franc opened at 147.31 and then weakened to 147.41 on lack of buying support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.126) 11.126
New York on Bombay (37.77) 37.77
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (95.00) 95.05
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"India bought small offerings market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Jan. 8.
Spot	(19 5/8+3/16) 19 11/16+1/16
Forward	(19 5/16+1/8) 19 3/8+1/16

Forward April June (7 3/16 paid buyers) 7 1/1? paid value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£15 3/16 sellers) £15 3/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan-Feb. (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£11 1/2 paid sellers) £11 9/16

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Liverpool wheat opened steady March 92 May 92 3/4 market was moderately active on scattered buying orders but business was generally limited.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 8.

Chicago market was closed to-day.

RAPID REFLOW OF G. C. NOTES

Supplies Greater Than Needs

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

On the money market, a feature of the week has been the rapid reflow of currency notes from Christmas circulation, with the result that clearing banks and non-clearing institutions have found supplies greater than requirements. Consequently, bills of all descriptions met keen competition and Government were able to place Treasury Bills valued at 40 million sterling, at the average rate of ten/four.

To-day the authorities were forced to defend the French franc against speculative attack and three months forward rate after rising to five and a half francs. Discount was brought back by official intervention to four and seven-eighths.

Wall Street opened firm.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 8.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-9 +1/2) £6-19 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

10-0 p.m.

	Bombay, Jan. 8.		
Silver ready	49	8	0
Silver Posh	49	8	6
Silver Mah	49	9	6
Gold ready	34	7	0
Gold Posh	34	7	3
Gold Mah	34	7	6
Sovereign	22	7	0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Bombay, Jan. 8.		
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8	1	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	1	3
Rates at 3 p.m.	8	1	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8	1	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

	Bombay, Jan. 8.		
Wheat January	5	4	0
Wheat May	4	14	3
Linseed May	8	8	3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Liverpool wheat March closed at 91 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 8.

London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 8.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 58 1/4) dol 58 1/4
General Motors (dol 33 1/8) dol 33 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 3/4) dol 34 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 111) dol 111 1/4

	London, Jan 7
March	6 sh. 2d.

	Montreal, Jan 7
January	43.25—75
March	43.50+50
May	43.30+60

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 7

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.00
Fine (good staple)	4.15
Superfine (good staple)	4.30
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.15
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.30
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.45
BENGAL—	
Good	3.60
Fully good	3.70
Fine	3.85

LINSEED OIL

London, Jan 7

Linseed oil naked London per cwt
Jan paid sellers ... 28/3
Linseed oil naked London per cwt
May Aug paid sellers ... 28/4 1/2

ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LTD.

First Report Recommends Dividend 7½ P. C.

The first annual report of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd. for the year ending 31st July shows a net profit of Rs. 64,69,333. A dividend at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent free of income tax is recommended by the Directors.

Sums appropriated consist of Rs. 1,41,194 toward Debenture redemption Rs. 3,00,232 preliminary expenses and expenses of conveyance and transfer of property and Rs. 7,00,000 as bonus to employees and the sum carried forward is Rs. 7,00,000. Sales of Cement show progressive increase. The company is planning for more factories. The first meeting will be held on Friday 28th January and the transfer books will be closed from Tuesday the 25th January to Wednesday the 16th February.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

1st Week (ended 7th January)

1936	10,527,900
1937	11,126,600
1938	14,196,000

For the calendar month of December 1937, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 60,852,600 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 51,556,251 (an all-time monthly record), the percentage of sales to generation being 84.72 per cent.

Osaka Sampin

	Osaka, Jan 8
March	233.40+10
April	232.70+70
May	232.60—60
July	231.80—40

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 6th January	10,718
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	467,589
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	888,237
Decrease	420,648

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan 8

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £41-15-0
Standard copper 3 months £42-0-0
Electrolytic copper £46-10-0
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets ..... Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets ..... Rs. 45-8-0
Tone: Firm

LONDON SEEDS

London, Jan 7

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton
January paid £12-11-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton
January sellers £15-3-9
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton
January paid £15-2-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton
Jan Feb sellers £14-3-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton
Jan Feb sellers £13-12-6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan 7

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels
Jan Feb sellers 41
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels
Jan Feb sellers 41/9
Wheat South Australian parcels
Jan Feb sellers 38

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 7

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£80
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 5/8
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£85 1/2
National Bank of India	£40 3/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 8

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 102/8
3 per cent 1941 103/7
6 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/8
3 1/2 per ce t 1947/59 Loan 106/5
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/6
5 per cent 1939/44 105
6 per cent 1940/43 108
5 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102/9

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 112/4
5 per cent 1955 123
5 per cent 1945/55 120/8
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 103

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 per cent B P T 1974 110/2
4 per cent N Deb 1974 109
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent 1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 131/8

Market quietly steady with quotations practically unchanged.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 8

Following unchanged New York advices the local cotton market opened today at Rs. 175/8 and declined to Rs. 174/14 on scattered realising. Later on there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 175/8 but at this level the market ruled steady with a moderate turnover. The local technical position is wea and it will be advisable to unload holdings

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened 2 points up. In the local market there was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	174	6	0
Broach J/A	176	12	0
Oomra D/J	160	4	0
Oomra March	157	4	0
Oomra May	157	8	0
Bengal D/J	135	4	0
Bengal March	134	8	0
Bengal May	134	12	0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 156 May 157 July 160 October 161 December 164 at cross rate 5.00 1/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 175/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.86 Rs. 36 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 178/4 Liverpool July 4.90 Rs. 35 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 175/8 New York May 8.55 Rs. 14 1/2 at cross rate 5.00 1/8

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 178/4 New York July 8.60 Rs. 13 at cross rate 5.00 1/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 8

Yesterday gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £6-19-9. London Paris Exchange rate was 147.35 and Dollar sterling cross rate was 5.00 1/8. London silver prices advanced 3/8d. for spot to 19 5/8d. and forward prices were raised 1/8d. to 19 5/16d. Bears covered and speculators sold. Offerings were small and later on there were buyers at 1/16th over fixed rates. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed at a rise of 6 points to a decline of 75 points. Shanghai T T on New York was 1-2 1/4. The local silver market quietly steady with a moderate turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Gold was quiet with scattered selling

GOLD

Ready	34	7	0
Posh delivery	34	7	3
Posh tejimandi	0	2	0
Mahr delivery	34	7	3
Maha tejimandi	4	4	0

SILVER

Read	49	12	0
Posh delivery	49	12	0
Posh tejimandi	0	8	0
Maha delivery	49	13	0
Maha tejimandi	1	4	0

LONDON SILVER REVIEW

London, Jan 6

"After reviewing the latest developments, Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid say that it appears therefore that there is no immediate change likely in the U. S. Treasury policy and fluctuations are likely to occur at about the present level."—Reuter.

LONDON METALS

London, Jan 7

Copper	£41	17	6
Tin	£186	0	3
Lead	£16	10	0
Spelter	£15	10	0

Substantial Rise In Steel Shares

PROFESSIONAL BUYING AND COVERING

Cotton Textile Shares Improve

BOMBAY, January 8.

Despite a decline of dol 1-3/4 in U. S. steel shares the local Share Bazar ruled firm on active professional buying and short covering. There was scarcity of offerings and the market displayed very good undertone.

Tata steel shares registered substantial rise as the technical position was good. Recently there had been considerable long liquidation and the market being oversold, there was scarcity of sellers. As usual along with professional support even jobbers were free buyers. Thus it can be seen prices advanced sharply on heavy general buying which we anticipated. But looking to the general state of the market we do not look for any marked improvement and it will be advisable to unload on strong markets.

Cotton Mill Shares also ruled very steady on improved buying as latest advices indicate that there will be no early end of Sino-Japanese tension. Thus the prospective position of the textile industry seems favourable and the recent drop was mostly due to sentimental causes of a bad break in Tata steel shares.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 975 and advanced to Rs. 985. Century Mill improved to Rs. 258 and Central India shares closed at Rs. 276. Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 356 and New Greats rose to Rs. 287. Simplex were in demand and advanced to Rs. 101, while Swadeshi Mills opened at Rs. 253 and closed at Rs. 262. Associated Cements were in request at Rs. 143/8. Andhras looked up to Rs. 1,505 and Tata Powers closed at Rs. 1,445. Trams changed hands at Rs. 119.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1,185 and steadily kept on hardening to Rs. 1,232 which was the highest level reached at the close at Rs. 1,232. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 268 and closed at Rs. 277. Bellapurs changed hands at Rs. 168/2 and Bombay Steams were done at Rs. 267. Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 645.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	367	8
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	985	0
100	CENTURY	258	0
100	CEN INDIA (Rs. 4)	257	8
100	COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	228	12
100	Coorla (Rs 5)	110	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	340	0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	6 0
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	139	6
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	180	0
1000	Hindustan (Rs 75)	1 720	0
100	Indore	66	4
100	Khatau (Rs 3)	123	2
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	356	0
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	542	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	1,255	0
250	Model	53	12
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	287	0
100	Osmanshahi (Re 1)	42	8
100	Phoenix (nil)	247	8
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	64	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs 50)	1.950	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	101	0
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	262	8
100	Swan	103	12
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1.440	0
1000	Western (Rs. 10)	915	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115	12
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	29	8
500	Imperial (Rs. 20)	1592	8
125-500	I Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	387	8
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	145	12
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	125	0
5	Union (As. 4)		0-8

CEMENTS.

100	ASSOCIATED	143	8

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	900	0
15-100	Jupiter (As 12)	14	14
20	Mercantile	54	8
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	40	8
200	Oriental (125)	4325	0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old	143	12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1500	0
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13	0
50	BOM TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	119	0
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100	Karachi (4)	215	0
100	Poona (4)	212	8
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	180	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	154	0
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1445	0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	958	12
100	C. Province	96	8
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	8
100	Mandra Bhon	97	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500	Tapti Valley	762	8

MININGS.

9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	14

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 8

Bombay Dyeing (955) 975 982 985 983 985
Century (238/12) 243 252 257 258
Central India (257/8) 270 275 276
Kohinoor (346/4) 355 357 354 356
New Great (272/6) 277 287
Simplex (93/12) 97 100 101
Swadeshi (243/12) 253 260 262
Associated Cement (140/8) 144 143/8
Andhra (1480) 1490 1497 1505
Tata Hydro (151/14) 152 154
Tata Power (1407/8) 1435 1437 1445
Tram Ord (118/12) 118/12 119/6 119
T Steel Defd (1137/8) 1185 1190 1200 1205 1210 1215 1210 1225 1232
T Steel Ord (261) 268 271 272 273/8 275 277
Bellapur (168/12 165 168 167 168/2
B Steam (255) 255 265 270 267
Burma (622/8) 642 645

2sh. Indian Copper (As 1-8) 2 8

10	Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	34	2
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	50	0
30	Tata Steel Dfd. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1232	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	277	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	337	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	168	2
50-250	B'bay Sale Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250	Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	267	0
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	645	0
50	D. Conty (Rs. 8)	216	4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4	4 6
50	TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	96	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	142	8
50	I Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	49	8
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 26)	657	8
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs 2-15)	77	8
15	Scindia	22	0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	288	12
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	76	4
5	p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7	p.c Tata Hydro	152	8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1547	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES.

3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4	p.c. Bom Telephone	53	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 8

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 265 3/4
Banks buying T T 263 7/8
PARIS—
Banks selling T T 1,104
Banks buying T T 1,124
JAPAN—
Bank selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 92 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York London 5.00 1/8 7th instant
Japan London 1/2 8th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 8th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 8th instant
Java London 8.95 3/4 8th instant
London Paris 147.35 7th instant
London Belgium 29.46 1/4 7th instant
London Switzerland 21.59 3/4 7th instant
London Berlin 12.41 7th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 7/8 7th instant
London New York 5.00.02 7th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 7th instant
London Italy 95.00 7th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-8 1/2 6th instant
Gold £6-19-9 7th instant
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 6th instant
Silver London Ready 19 5/8 7th instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 6th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 6th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 7th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 7th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

BANK OF BARODA

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. for the year ended 31st December 1937 subject to audit including the sum of Rs. 56,824/7 brought forward amounts to Rs. 653,505/9/2.

INTERIM DIVIDEND OF 10 P.C.

An ad interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1937 which absorbed Rs. 150,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1937 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of income tax Rs. 150,000, to transfer Rs. 150,000 to Reserve Fund raising that fund to Rs. 2,650,000, and to transfer to Bank's property account Rs. 100,000.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 7

Broach A/M 1938 opening 175 3/8 highest 176 3/8 lowest 175 3/8 closing 176

Broach J/A opening 178 highest 178 3/4 lowest 17 closing 178 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 160 1/4 highest 161 1/4 lowest 160 1/4 closing 161 1/4

Oomra March opening 158 highest 158 3/4 lowest 158 closing 158 3/4

Oomra May opening 158 1/2 highest 159 lowest 158 1/2 closing 158 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 135 highest 136 1/4 lowest 135 closing 136

Bengal March opening 135 highest 135 1/2 lowest 135 closing 135 1/2

Bengal May opening 135 1/2 highest 135 3/4 lowest 135 1/2 closing 135 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-1-38) Rs. 5 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 12 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs 20 1/4

COPPER PURCHASE

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable:—

"Copper spelter still largely dependent upon U. S. A. policy but with improving U. S. A. demand think it a good time to buy around present levels."

Sports Jottings From Here And There

INDIANS WIN THIRD "TEST" DESPITE BAD CAPTAINCY

(BY J. C. MAITRA)

The news of India's victory in the third unofficial Test match at Calcutta will be cordially welcomed by everybody in this country. It is a long time since India has been waiting for this cheery tiding. But for various reasons this was withheld from her so long. I hope the doubting Thomases will now agree with me that the Tennyson team is not as strong as it was made out to be and that India has sufficient strength to conquer it. Unfortunately, our forces were not judiciously collected and wisely marshalled and the result was that they were trounced by their opponents every time. Things had become so disappointing and disconcerting that victory seemed to be far off from our reach.

CHANGE IN BATTING ORDER.

It is, indeed, a matter of gratification to me that V. M. Merchant, the All-India skipper, took my advice at last in regard to the batting order. Mushtaq Ali, Hindlekar and Vinoo Mankad proved themselves to be the bulwark of India's batting foundation. By scoring 101 and 55 runs in the two innings, the Indore player showed what he could do as an opening batsman. The other two acquitted themselves creditably too. But I am sure they would have done much better in the second innings, had they not been asked by their skipper to force the pace which was absolutely against their grain and it was quite unnecessary too. I shall deal with the latter aspect of the question later on.

MERCHANT'S SIXTH FAILURE

I fail to understand why Merchant went down in the batting order to No. 6 when his proper place was No. 4. He failed in both the innings, making a total of six Test innings failures in succession. This is the performance of "India's soundest batsman"! As I have said before and I still maintain that Vijay should be relieved of his captaincy at once in his own interest and the interest of India's batting strength. When he played for the Cricket Club of India against Lord Tennyson's team under the captaincy of L. P. Jai, he showed that he could bat with his usual confidence even as an opening batsman. It must be the weight of his captaincy which has been telling on his nerves all the time. This should not be allowed to go on any longer.

AMARNATH'S RECORD.

Two more pieces of injudicious placing in the batting order were those of Qamruddin and Amar Singh. It was rank folly to send in a New-Comer to Test Cricket and a slogger at the fall of the second wicket in the first and second innings respectively. This was incidentally the sixth batting failure of the Jamnagar player.

Amarnath was seen in his best at last. And it was high time that he showed that he was still capable of doing big things. His 123 now stands as the highest individual score against the Tourists so far.

POPE'S DEADLY BOWLING.

After putting on a magnificent total 309 runs for the loss of 5 wickets, India had the misfortune of losing the remaining 5 wickets for the addition of 41 runs only. Pope must have been in terrible form to bag them all. It is rather a disconcerting fact that as many as 5 batsmen fell victim to the l.-b.-w. code. It is time they became more careful about it. Had it not been for the faulty catching of the Tourists, the home side would not have been able to collect the handsome figure they did on the first day of play. Gover, who had captured 4 wickets that day, was particularly unlucky in this respect. If the chances produced off his bowling were accepted, he would have shown a better analysis than he did and Indians would have fared much worse.

ABSENCE OF K. BOSE.

By the way, I must mention how and why K. Bose was not in the Calcutta team. It is reported that he was omitted from the list in the first instance because he had come to Bombay to participate in the Hindu Gymkhana Festival match which was staged in rivalry to the Pentangular Tournament. When the selectors found that the Yuvaraj of Patiala and Mahomed Saeed were unable to make the journey to Calcutta, they thought of the Bengal's best batsman. It was too late. Because Bose returned to Calcutta only at hour or so before the match was to commence—quite ignorant of his eleventh hour selection. He must not have been in a fit condition also to don the flannels immediately on his arrival from a long journey. I cannot, however, make out how Abbas Khan came to be in the team in preference to K. Bhattacharjee, a fine all-rounder from Calcutta. Inscrutable indeed are the ways of our selectors!

NISSAR'S GOOD WORK.

India had every season to be happy to see Nissar regaining his form at last. In Bombay he was not seen to much advantage. But in Calcutta he created terror in the hearts of the tourists. If Amar Singh had not dropped two catches in the slips, and this contagion was not caught by others in the country, the visitors would have been routed for a much smaller total. At one stage the Punjab express was so deadly that he actually claimed 3 wickets for 6 runs! His final tally was 5 for 79. The tourists tail wagged vigorously, so that their total of 183 for 8 wickets rose to 257 at the close. Pope, the tenth man, was particularly in the punishing vein and carried his bat for 41 runs—only second to the highest constribution of 50 runs made by Hardstaff.

RISKY TACTICS.

India thus gained a sound lead of 93 runs. Mushtaq Ali and Hindlekar made the position still firmer by increasing it by 73 runs without separation before benen on the third day. But our Captain became nervous about the ultimate result and fearing that there would not be sufficient time left for the tourists to get out, ordered his men to hit out. After the first two players had left at 84 and 138. these was a dreadful collapse. the remaining batsmen being dismissed for an addition of 54 runs only. Langridge 6 wickets for 41 Vellard 4 for 67 completed the massacre between them. An invincible position gained earlier was thus broken up by sheer incompetence and lack of foresight.

TEAM-WORK TELLS

It was really fortunate that Amar Singh was presented with two cheap wickets early in the Tourists' second innings. Even then India's position was far from satisfactory The visitors had 8 wickets in hand to compile 244 runs in the course of a whole day. It was not a very difficult task for them. On the top of it, Merchant lacked the courage to make use of Nissar and Bannerjee. He placed all his confidence on Amar Singh and Mankad, the Jamnagar bowlers. Of course I did expect great things from Amar Singh, considering the worn-out condition of the pitch. But he failed to come up to my expectations. All that he could gather was two more wickets. Mankad did well to hook 4 wickets for 47 runs and Amir Elahi completed the bargain taking the remaining 2 for 25. Undoubtedly the wicket helped the home side a good deal in dismissing the tourists for 192 I shudder, to think what the fate of the Indians might have been if they had lost the toss, as desired by the "Times of India" editorially, and were playing the fourth innings!

ABOUT FUTURE TEST.

So the third "Test" has been won. It is really very creditable of those who played their parts admirably, especially in the first innings which laid the sure foundation of ultimate success. I have no doubt this can be repeated at Madras and also in Bombay, if the Fifth Test is arranged here, provided the teams are properly selected and cleverly led. It is my candid opinion —many well-informed critics agree with me—that Merchant has not yet proved a successful captain. The chief stumbling block in his way is his unwillingness to learn and take the advice of others. Unless he reduces his over confidence in his own abilities and judgment to normal proportions, I am afraid the advantage which has been gained at Calcutta may be lost at Madras. Then the Fifth Test will have no interest for the public. In conclusion I would again advice the authorities of the C. C. I. to come to an amicable settlement with the Hindu Gymkhana as early as possible. Otherwise the Hindus organising a boycott as they are thinking of doing, would spell disaster to their cherished plan.

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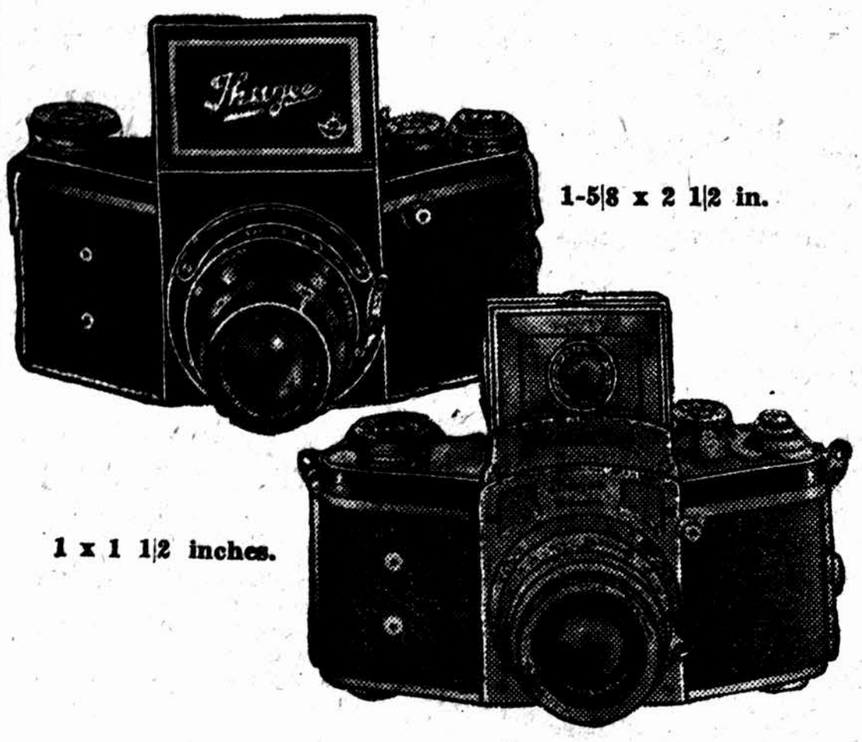

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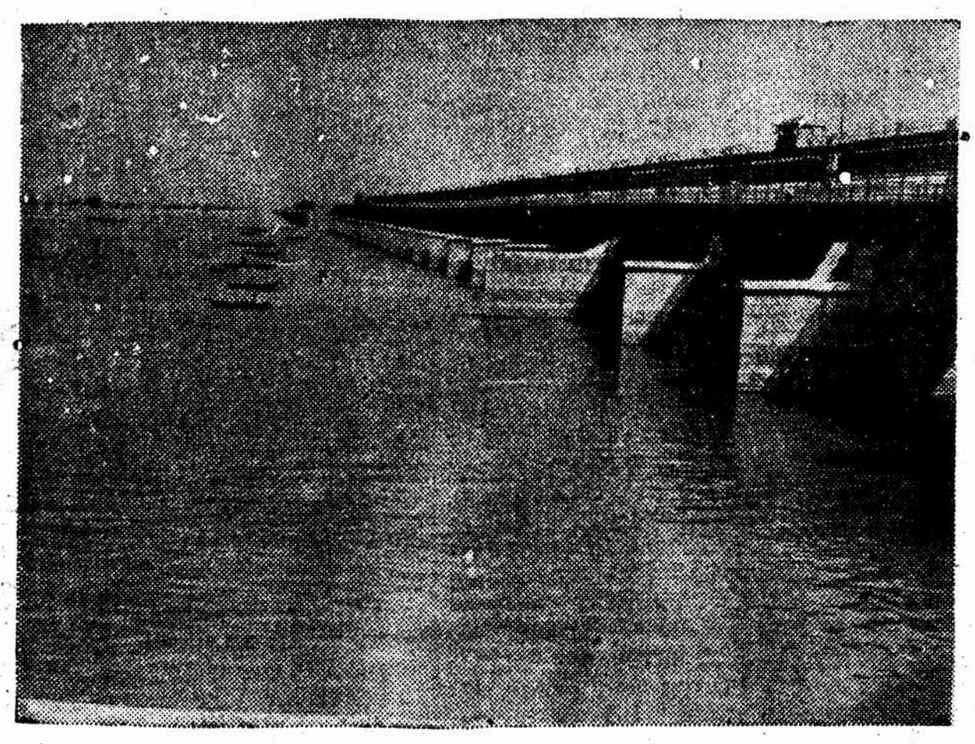

Sutlej Valley Project, Ferozepur Weir: The irrigable area under this scheme exceeds the cultivable area of Egypt and Sudan.

"Wild Cargo"

(Continued from page 14)

He's crazy about animals. Talk to him and see for yourself."

I was not keen about Harris's suggestion, having shortly before had a rather disillusioning experience with another volunteer assistant who was "crazy about animals," but Harris was such a good sport that I made up my mind to take one of his stranded sailors off his hands if I could possibly convince myself that it was even mildly sensible to do so. I was due to sail soon for the States with a fairly sizeable collection of animals, reptiles and birds and the Consul-General's plan was to get me to ship his marooned sailor as a workaway. Harris seemed confident that the chap would make a good general helper.

Harris arranged for me to meet his seafaring animal fan. I was agreeably surprised. The man, a fairly presented specimen, actually seemed enthusiastic about animals in an intelligent way. He appeared to know something about them and acted as if he would write down his destiny as unfulfilled unless promptly set to work looking after my collection.

The fellow—we'll call him Bill because that was his name—was delighted when I decided to take him on as a workaway, as suggested by my consular friend.

The afternoon we sailed from Singapore Bill proved of great help. Our job was to get my specimens loaded and temporarily placed on the main cargo deck of the freighter on which we were shipping. Then on the next day we would put every cage and create in its proper place. Bill worked like a demon, performing his duties with more enthusiasm than any assistant of mine had ever displayed. He did things quickly and properly, making comments as he worked that showed an even keener knowledge of animals than he had displayed on our first meeting. Here was a capable assistant and an animal fan who knew something about animals, a rare combination. I mentally decided the Bill and I were starting a long and pleasant friendship.

(Copyright).

The mistress of the house was explaining the duties to the new maid.

"This", she said, in awed tones "is a very valuable Persian rug. She paused, and added, "I wan you to be careful when you clean it as it is very old and has been in the family for many generations."

The new maid nodded understandingly.

"I can quite see it's old, ma'am", she replied, "but I dare say we can make it last through the winter if we're careful."

Rise, India, Rise!

(BY VICTOR C. FERNANDES.)

Rise, India, rise! to thy true stature rise
From Himalayan heights o'er hill and plain
Down to fair Lanka, isle of paradise,
From shore to shore thy new-born soul proclaim.
Rise break them, western shackles of a slave,
And higher still thy proud tri-colour wave.
Wake India wake to all thy cultured past,
To all the vedic counsel of thy sages,
Drink deep of all their garnered wisdom vast,
E'er fresh through searching process of the ages.
Back, back to living plain and thinking high
Aspiring lotus like twist earth and sky
Hail, India, Hail! land of Mahabharat!
Where arts and mystic science flourished free,
Where humble home and village Panchayat,
Were fountain head of true democracy.
Let these great legacies of heart and head
Make us more worthy of our living dead.
Rise India, rise! to thy true stature rise!
Trust not to foreign gods for liberty.
Oh Ind! With thy own hands must win the prize,
Not by kissing very hand that lashes thee.
Arise! no matter what the sacrifice
Eternal vigilance thy freedom's price.

When Smith took a friend home to dinner, his wife gave him strict orders that he must not offer his guest sherry, as they had none in the house. But Smith forgot the injunction.

"Won't you have a glass of sherry, old man?" he said. The guest turned very red, and stammered that he never drank it.

"What rubbish!" said Smith. "I know that's not true. Do try it."

The guest looked disturbed.

"No, no, I would much rather not," he said imploringly, and [illegible] over.

[illegible] was finished, and the guest had gone, Mrs. Smith said to her husband: "Why on earth did you press the sherry when I kept kicking you under the table to remind you that there wasn't any?"

Smith looked at her.

"It wasn't me you kicked, my dear," he said.

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Where The Lions Roar

(Continued from page 12)

Vala's children from the front house, said:

"Here are your children, Vala. Keep them with you. Keep them quiet."

A man was posted outside the Kothis to see that no one stirred out of them or spoke a single syllable.

The whole thing was done within a short time. Soon the Barvatias with drawn daggers in their hands took their positions behind the door of the front house. At about one o'clock a gentle tap on the door was heard. The door slowly swung open so as to admit only one man at a time. The gloom in the house was as deep as before. No sooner did the man enter then one of the waiting Barvatias behind the door sprang upon him like a lion of Gir and prevented him from shouting by holding tightly his mouth by his hand. The new-comer was soon overpowered and stabbed to death. He was the leader of the ten Kathis who had arrived at Vala's house a minute before. The nine Kathis, who were waiting outside the house for a signal from their leader, becoming restless, as nothing was heard of from him, though a quarter of an hour had passed away, sent one of them into the house to see what the matter was. As soon as the second Kathi entered the house, through the door, which the men inside had kept purposely slightly ajar, he too was speedily and similarly dispatched. But as the second man did not arrive in time, the Kathis, now suspecting foul play, resolved to enter the house in a body. Coming on the Otla, they pushed the door with all the strength that they possessed. This, however, brought counter-resistance from the other side, but soon the Kathis, by the superior strength of their number forced their way into the house.

No sooner did the Kathis enter the house than the Barvatias, under the guidance of Ismail who knew every inch of the house, taking advantage of the prevailing gloom, hastily concealed themselves behind a kothi filled with jowar and began to shower shots at the Kathis. At this the latter were taken aback. In a flutter they all scampered out of the house. But soon after they returned, lifted the door from its sockets, placed it leaning against the raised wooden threshold, and using it as a barricade, began to fire at the direction from which the shots were heard coming. In a short time the volleys of the Kathi's firing pierced the Kothi, and so riddled it through and through that it collapsed with a crash and a thud, spreading the Jowar in a huge heap before the astonished Barvatias. Undaunted, the latter, using the heap of the grains as a very effective cover, continued firing at the Kathis. In this way the battle raged on for one full hour, at the end of which the ammunitions on both the sides were exhausted. Then, the Kathis, attempting to enter the house at the conclusion of the firing, invited an attack from the Barvatias, who rushing out from behind their cover, were soon engaged in a hand to hand combat with their antagonists. The man, who was posted as a sentry at the Kothis in the rear-house, also joined his companions at this stage. They fought fiercely and to the bitter end: an hour's fight and every one of the combatants lay on the floor, either fatally wounded, dead or dying. One of those, who were fatally wounded, was Ismail, the old friend of Vala.

The sudden lull that followed the dash and the din of the fierce battle, induced Vala to jump out of his Kothi, especially when he did not see the sentry who was standing outside the Kothi. He, however, hearing the groans of his wife in another Kothi, standing near his, got up and removed her from it with great difficulty. Then hastening to the front-house he was horrified to see a crowd of villagers entering his house with lighted mashals (indigenous torches improvised from the shell of a fruit called Choramla, with soaked cotton placed in its hollow) and a number of men lying about the floor, dead or dying.

"Vala", cried a voice from among the men lying on the floor, "I am Ismail. Come near me. I have something to tell you."

"Oh you dog", exclaimed Vala, darting forth at the man in a frenzy of rage, "may you go to Jehnam," (Hell) why did you and your men terrorise us? May the Fire of Hell consume your soul!"

"Have patience", my dear Vala, said Ismail for he was none other than Ismail of Amrapore as he lay there profusely bleeding from a wound in his side; "pray, listen to me before it is too late, for I am dying".

"I am glad," continued Ismail as a villager restrained Vala with a great effort and as another held a lighted Mashal above him, "that I am giving up my life as a sacrifice at the altar of motherhood.

"After that meeting of the Punch, I made it the mission of my life to undo the wrong that the council had done to Jeevi and to punish Chiko Patel, the chief author of the mischief. Accordingly joined the band of these noble Barvatias, whom you see lying dead about me. I told them that a mother had been wantonly separated from her children and that she had been made to live with her leper-stricken parents. Whereupon, they too resolved to make common cause with me."

"At the very first opportunity," continued Ismail, groaning under the pain. "We plundered Chiko Patel, cut off his nose, when he refused to point out his treasure to us, and succeeded in handing over the money to Jeevi without provoking suspicion of any kind. Then, I would often come here in the dead of night, leaving my haunts in the forest, unbolt the door of your rear-house and lead your buffalo to Chitraval through the forest with the help of my companions. I did so with the object of giving an opportunity to Jeevi to see her children one day" Here Ismail paused for breath. Then he continued in a fainter voice.

"But one midnight, as I came to take the buffalo, as usual, I saw two figures advancing towards me behind your house. Immediately, I concealed myself in a corner of your rear-house. They stood a couple of yards away from me. The night was so dark that one could not see what was happening at a distance of a foot before one's eyes. They talked about the meeting of the Punch, and the disclosures which were going to be made there. I could distinctly hear every word that passed between them. They finally parted, having resolved to kill you and your children on the midnight following the Balev (the Coconut Day.) It was agreed that the man would come with his friends at one o'clock on that night and his arrival was to be known by a gentle tap on your door, when she was to open the door. From this I inferred that the woman was no other than your second wife."

"On my part, having heard this, continued Ismail after a pause which threatened to be final, I abandoned the idea of taking away the buffalo that night, and made directly for our haunts, for there were only forty-eight hours left between then and the hour fixed to carry out the deadly intrigue. We soon resolved to frustrate their plan by going an hour in advance of them. And by the will of Allah, as you see, we have purchased your and your children's lives with our life-blood."

"Now,, dear Vala", continued Ismail, as Vala abruptly spatted on the ground and placed Ismail's head gently upon his lap, with his tears trickling on the face of his dying friend, "the rest is not difficult to guess. I placed you and your sons in a Kothi because the ferocious men of your wife would have certainly killed you, if you had been left here in the house. Now, I know that Jeevi will certainly return here triumphantly..... I am dying.....will you promise me to do one little thing for me after you lay my earthly remains by the side of my mother's grave?"

"With my life, O Ismail" cried Vala sobbing and choked with tears.

"Be calm, dear friend", said Ismail with a herculean effort. "I have served not you, not even your wife as your wife, but I have served her as a mother. It was my mother's love for me that taught me what a mother's love could be for her children. Now that my mother is dead, I have been comforting myself by serving and loving a creature whom my mother served and loved next only to me and that is, her own buffalo, Bhagri. When I went away, as you know I sold off my house and my fields, but not Bhagri. She has been looked after, under my personal supervision, by Bhagwandosa, the aged carpenter of Hatina Malia. I used to see her whenever I could do so without being detected by the Nawab's police. I want you to take charge of Bhagri, paying Bhagwandosa the expenses that he might have incurred to feed her, and further I charge you to treat her as you do your own children. And..... and....." Here Ismail stopped abruptly. Then he waived his hand feebly to the villagers to clear out of the house which they instantly did. When they had gone out, Ismail continued, "And as to the means of supporting Bhagri, the treasure that I and my companions have hoarded and which we have buried in your field under the foot of the Mango tree, near the dunghill, will be yours and Jeevi's..... One thing more: When Bhagri dies, bury her remains by the side of my and my mother's graves—and my soul will be in eternal Shanti (Peace) Yes, who's that mother: here she comes, Ma, Maaaaa....."

With the last words, "Ma, Ma" dying away on his lips, Ismail earned that peace which he had not known for the last four years of his chequered life.

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(BY JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALA)

Who has not heard or read of the life-story of this great man and the important part that he played during the Great War (1914-18), which entirely changed the destiny of the whole world?

Musician, author and dramatist, he is also an artist and a critic of art. While watching the historic pictures in the gallery, he thought of and devised in his mind a sort of mimic war, which he fought out with cards, representing different nations, which were made and designed according to his own ideas.

It was as follows:—

The Queen of Hearts is represented by a portrait of H. M. the Late Queen Victoria, The Queen of Diamonds by H. M. the Late Dowagar Queen Margherita of Italy. The Queen of Clubs by H. M. the Late Empress Elizabeth of Austria. and the Queen of Spades by H. M the Late Czarina of Russia.

His Holiness the late Pope figures as the King of Spades. H. M. the late King Humbert of Italy as the King of Clubs. H. M. the late King Leopold of Belgium as the King of Diamonds, and the Ex-German Emperor William II himself as the King of Hearts!

The four knaves were, the late Prince Herbert Bismark, the late Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, the late Italian Statesman Mr. Francisco Crispi, the late French Politician Monsieur Waldeck-Rousseau.

The four of the "Prettiest Actresses of Europe"—their names were not divulged—represented the four aces.

With such "Royal Cards" in hand the Ex-German Kaiser played a mighty game, on the biggest card table of the world, namely Belgium, (the Cock-pit of the Great War 1914-18).

His idea was that, just as he held the various cards in hand, he would also hold in his palm the various countries, represented by those cards under his thumb, but on account of some bad horoscopic aspects luck went against him. the cards did not favour him, he lost the game, which cost him his throne and forced him into exile.

The loss the whole world suffered in men and money is so great that it would never be gauged.

Such were his "Royal Cards."

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, M.L.A., Secretary to Bombay Premier, addressing the meeting of the Vir Bharat Harijan Sangh, urging the Harijans to end untouchability.

GARBO'S NEXT

Greta Garbo, who was smuggled ashore from a steamer at Stockholm to avoid large crowds on the quay, revealed to the "Daily Sketch" that her next film will probably be a comedy.

In a talk lasting five minutes she said she did not know how long she would stay in Sweden. It depended on preparations for her next film.

"My next film," she said, is likely to be a comedy. I am interested in making a comedy next time and I am also thinking of a certain play.

HER LAST PARTNER

"I did not like my last film. I was not interested in the task, but the preparations were too far advanced when I arrived in America.

Asked her opinion of Charles Boyer, the French film star who appeared with her in her film "Marie Waleswska," Greta said: "I never express my opinion on my partners."

Questioned regarding her next film being made in England, she said: "I think it would be pleasant to work in England. I once saw a film by Frank Capra—'It Happened One Night'—which is among the best of my film memories.

"But I think it will be Hollywood. Anyhow, I thrive there and know the place better after so many years.

SPOILED BY HOLLYWOOD

"No, I will never make a Swedish film again, even if it be very amusing. I have been spoiled too much by Hollywood's possibilities.

"The stage does not tempt me any more."

THE RAKE'S PROGRESS

Japan is feeling the pinch of her Chinese war. A new set of foreign exchange regulations has been introduced to slow down the drain on the gold reserve.

Government permission will now have to be obtained by Japanese for the sale and purchase of foreign assets, for the remission of insurance payments, for settlement of accounts before goods are imported into Japan and for putting up any security for debts of Japanese abroad.

The well-worn path to "blocked balances" and default is being faithfully followed by the new Fascist Power.

The Jones family were going away for Christmas and the taxi was drawn up outside the house. Jones went to driver, saying:

"I'm afraid there's a lot of luggage. You see we're going into the country and we are taking a cottage."

"Cottage!" echoed the cabby, "you ain't putting no bloomin' cottage on my bus!"

An excellent chicken formed part of the fare at a luncheon attended by two parsons.

After lunch they wondered over the grounds, and noticed a cock strutting on the lawn. One of the persons remarked that "the bird seemed very pleased with himself."

"No wonder," replied their host, "considering one of his sons has just entered the ministry!"

Missing Flyer As White God

As an expedition began a 600-mile trip into Brazil's jungle to seek a "White God," who may be Paul Redfern, missing United States flyer, Mrs. Redfern completed plans to ask leave to presume Redfern's death.

"I simply want to know where I stand." she said. "Reports about Paul being alive have often proved to be deliberately false and, therefore, cruel.

"I have passed ten years of my life assisting the searches for Paul without giving up hope. Now I must look to the future."

Mrs. Redfern who is 30, plans to marry again.

LOST 10 YERAS

The jungle expedition—three men and one woman—is acting on a story of a "white god who fell from the sky," who it said to be worshipped by a tribe of South American Indians.

Redfern disappeared in 1927 while flying from the United States to Brazil

The explorers, who set out from Georgetown, British Guiana, are Mr. Thomas J. Waldeck, who accompanied the Martin Johnsons on some of their expeditions; his wife, William Astor Chanler, a scion of the Astor family and Dr. Fred Fox.

FATHER'S FAITH

Redfern's father, a North Carolina doctor, has already spent a small fortune collecting information about his son's fate. All along he has believed that he is still alive.

Young Redfern was last sighted from a ship. He was then flying of the Guiana coast.

RARE STAMPS PASSES HANDS

A stamp of which only one specimen is known to exist, has just been sold privately by a London dealer.

It is the three skilling-banco of Sweden, 1855, printed in yellow instead of green. Price paid for it by a well-known collector on the Continent was £5,000.

The error occurred, it is thought, owing to the accidental insertion of a three skilling cliche in a plate of the eight skilling value, which was normally printed in yellow.

It was discovered by a schoolboy who, in 1885, had been given some old Swedish stamps by his grandmother.

A few years later the stamp was sold for £300 to Baron Ferrari, the famous philatelist. At the sale of his collection in 1922 the stamp was purchased by Baron Leijonhufvud for £700.

In 1928 it was bought for £2,000 by Dr. Ramberg, on whose behalf it has now been sold.

Only one stamp has ever realised a higher price: the British Guiana one cent of 1856, for which £7,343 was paid at the Ferrari sale.

ATHLETICS BAD FOR MOTHERS?

The effect of physical training on motherhood is to be investigated by the Medical Women's Federation, it was announced in London.

Married women who were students of physical training colleges will be asked, in the course of the inquiry, questions about antenatal conditions and child-birth complications.

The inquiry is at the request of the Ling Physical Education Association, whose secretary, Miss P. Spafford, told me that the questions will be sent after Christmas to several hundred married women.

Doctors so far have differed on the subject. Some say that the women who produce the best babies with the least trouble are those who are the least athletic.

There is little doubt, however, that every violent or strenuous exercise is inadvisable.

Preliminary inquiries suggest that, far from athletics being harmful, there are, for one thing exceptionally few miscarriages among athletic women.

VICTIM OF NAZIS

Dies Chained To Trees

The body of a man chained to three trees in the forest near Dijon, France, is believed to be that of—

Dr. Heinrich Hellmund, aged about 40, a German philosopher who fled from Nazi persecution in Germany and has been missing since June.

Nearby were two half-empty bottles containing dark liquid, a third-class Paris-Dijon railway ticket and a bag containing 22 keys.

In the clothing a visiting card bore the name of Countess Kerstin Hamilton, wife of Count Adolf Hamilton, general-director of the Swedish Telegraph Service.

She says Dr. Hallmund is the only person to whom she has ever given her card, and it was as a member of a committee appointed to look after refugees that she did so.

Before the Nazis came into power Dr. Hellmund was a high school teacher in Hamburg. Dismissed for being a Jew, he went to Switzerland, Paris, Copenhagen and, in December last, to Stockholm.

The Countess promissed to help him publish his latest work. "The Eternal World Order." The whole of his philosophy, she says, aimed at world unity and world peace.

"He was a naked soul," said the Countess, "and had been thrown out into a brutal world."

A Happy Turn In A Girl's Luck

I was dark in complexion. My blouse did not decorate my blackish hands and rough elbow which were so by exposure. Besides, I was looking very ugly in the society owing to pimples on my face and nobody liked me. Later on my sister advised me to use Chevalier Beauty Cream and after its use all my defects had gone for ever. The very boy who was averse to my face desired my hand in marriage. I married him and enjoyed a happy life I continuously use the CHEVALIER BEAUTY CREAM and my face remains always beautiful.

Sport From All Quarters

BRITAIN'S ATHLETES FOR SYDNEY

Confidence Of The Empire Games Party

In the Orient liner Ormonde, at sea.—With nearly 100 men and women, greatest of Britain's athletes, who are going to represent the Old Country at the British Empire Games on February 3, I am on my way to Sydney, writes Joe Buiks (ex-Holder Mile Record) in the "News of the World":—

There is a feeling of jubilation in the saloons and cabins. That wonderful sendoff at St. Pancras and at Tilbury later—that great demonstration of confidence that Britain's representatives will do well—is still in our ears.

From time to time I shall tell "News of the World" readers all about the incidents during the trip, and, when we land, what these fine men and women swimmers, oarsmen, boxers, cyclists, runners, hurdlers, and wrestlers are doing in the Games.

Everybody is in the best of condition. Sir James Leigh-Wood, commandant of the party remarked to me: "We shall do our best. But whatever happens we are going as missionaries of Empire—nothing could be better than that."

There is no doubt about the enthusiasm of these English, Scottish, Welsh, and Northern Ireland teams.

They have been seriously training since the brief rest after the flat season ended. They are training every day during the trip—and early to bed and early to rise rules have to be obeyed.

I cannot say definitely how many nations will be represented in the Games. Fifteen have promised.

All the men athletes will be housed in the Empire Village which is established in the Royal Agricultural Society's showground adjoining the Sydney Cricket Ground. The women athletes will stay at Kirketon Private Hotel, and the oarsmen will be housed at Penrith, where the racing will take place on the Nepean River, famous for the old world championship races by Hanlon and Beach.

The running and field events will be decided on the grass track of the famous Sydney Cricket Oval.

ALL-INDIA BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP

G. Lewis Of Lahore Wins Singles Title Two Years In Succession

In the recent All-India Badminton Championships at Calcutta G. Lewis of Lahore (Punjab singles champion for many years) annexed the singles title for the second year in succession, beating V. Madgavkar (Calcutta) in the final by 15-6, 15-7. He also won the mixed doubles title in partnership with his wife.

Hadayat and Harnarain (Amritsar) had no difficulty in annexing the doubles title. They beat Madgavkar and Roy, 15-3, 15-5.

Indian Hockey Team To Tour New Zealand

Permission Granted To Manavadar Hockey Association By I. H. F.

A meeting of the Council of the Indian Hockey Federation was held at the Roshanara Club, Delhi, on December 30, under the presidency of Mr. Moin-ul-Haq of Patna. Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan was elected President of the Federation as Sir N. N. Sircar expressed his inability to continue in that office any longer.

Dr. A. C. Chatterjee (United Provinces) and Mr. Hamid-ud-Din (Delhi) were re-elected as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer respectively. A Technical Committee consisting of Swami Jagan Nath, Mr. B. Doctor, Mr. A. P. Naidu, Mr. P. Gupta and Mr. Moin-ul-Haq was formed to advise the Federation in interpreting the rules of the game.

It was decided to hold inter-provincial trials in March, 1938, to select a representative side to defend India's title at the Western Asiatic Games, to be held in July, 1938. The offer of the Bengal Hockey Association for staging inter-provincial trial matches in Calcutta was accepted.

A Selection Committee consisting of Dr. A. C. Chatterjee, Mr. P. Gupta, Swami Jagan Nath, Mr. A. P. Naidu and Mr. B. Doctor was set up to select the team for the Western Asiatic Games.

The meeting decided that 2-1|2 per cent. of the profit from open tournaments run by provincial associations should be made over to the Federation. Mr. P. Gupta and Dr. A. C. Chatterjee were elected to represent the Federation on the Executive Committee of the Council of the Indian Olympic Association.

Permission was granted to the Manavadar Hockey Association to take their team on a tour of New Zealand and to play matches en route.

Those who attended the meeting were Mr. Moin-ul-Haq (Bihar) Mr. P. Gupta (Bengal), Col. Woodhouse (Railways), Mr. N. N. Kunzru (Gwalior), Mr. Nazreth (Sind), Swami Jagan Nath (Punjab), Col. Laing (Army), Mr. A. P. Naidu (Madras), Mr. Hamid-ul-Din (Delhi), Dr. A. C. Chatterjee (U. P.), Mr. B. Doctor (Bombay), and Mr. G. D. Sondhi (Punjab).

CAMBRIDGE BEAT OXFORD IN INTER-VARSITY CROSS-COUNTRY EVENT

E. C. Weir Covers 7 1/2 Miles Heavy Course In 43 Min. 13 Secs. And Comes Home First

There was a pleasant break in the weather at Horton Kirby, Kent, for the fifty-third inter-Varsity cross-country match, which was won by the Light Blues by 34 points to 44. For the first time in the history of this race six scored for each side, making the aggregate number of points to 78.

The course, which is a 7-1/2 mile one, over meadowland and ploughed fields, was very heavy indeed. and included crossing a swollen stream. This militated against the time record of 41 min 56-6 Sec. being broken, but E. C. Weir the Cambridge University Athletic Club's president, who led the field all the way, was first home in 43 min. 13 sec. which must be considered a good performance, taking into consideration the state of the ground

Weir took the lead from the beginning and crossing the river bridge at about 1,000 yards from home, he was well in his stride and running easily.

At Keepers Cottage (4 miles out) Weir had taken 24 min. 48 sec. and was then 37 sec. in front of J. K. Hawkey (Oxford), closely followed by W. M. F. Hudson (Cambridge) and D. R. Martin and R. H. Percival, both of Oxford.

There was never any doubt about the lead, and at no time was Weir seriously challenged. Had he been, his time would most probably have been lower than it was.

J. K. Hawkey, the Oxonian, who was second, put up a good performance, but evidently found the heavy going unsuited to him. Third home was W. M. F. Hudson (Cambridge), whose time was 44 min. 39 sec while R. H. Percival and D. R. Martin, both Dark Blues, dead-heated for fourth place in 45 min. 32 sec. E. P. Dewar (Oxford) limped home at the end, but ran a very plucky race to finish when he was in obvious pain.

Cambridge filled the first, third, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth places, making their aggregate 34 points, while Oxford filled the second, fourth, fifth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth places, with an aggregate of 44 points.

Although the attendance was meagre, an interested onlooker was the Rev. W. Pollock-Hill (Oxford) who holds the unique record of being the only person to have finished first in this race on three occasions—in 1886, 1888, and 1889.

CYCLING CHAMPION LOSES TITLE

By the amazing decision of the Bureau of the International Cyclists' Union in Paris, the Dutchman, Van der Vyver, has been deprived of the amateur sprint championship of the world, which he won at Copenhagen last August. The championship for 1938 has been declared void.

It was reported to the Bureau that in the second of the three final heats between Van der Vyver and the Frenchman, Georget in which the Dutchman protested and Georget was disqualified, Van der Vyver did not actually cross the finishing line at all, but dismounted before the line was reached.

It is a rule of the Union that a racer must complete the full distance of a race in order to qualify for a prize, and the Bureau therefore decided that Van der Vyver cannot be champion.

It is very doubtful, however, whether they have the power to upset a decision of the three commissaires on the spot, who awarded Van der Vyver the race and made no suggestion that he did not cross the line.

At any rate, the point is only a quibble, considering that Georget was adjudged to have committed a foul and was disqualified; and most sportsmen will agree with the outcry now being made in Holland. The decision should have been left alone after so long an interval.

SAYS HE DID CROSS

Van der Vyver himself says that he did cross the line, and that it would have been impossible for him to have pulled up before the line, at the speed at which he was travelling when he raised his hand for an "objection."

It is the first time that a championship of the world has been annulled. More will be heard of it, however, and it is possible that the Congress next February will reverse the Bureau's decision and reinstate Van der Vyver. They may also make a rule to prevent similar upsets in future.

The Dutchman, who came over to the Cycle Show in London last September, is under a cloud in England, where he has been accused by the N.C.U. of infringing the amateur regulations.—B. W Best in the "Daily Herald."

BRITISH AMATEUR SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP

Miss Colledge Retains Title For Four Years In Succession

Miss Cecilia Colledge, the 17-year-old holder of the ladies' world skating championship, retained the British amateur figure skating championship at Wembly with a total of 1,946.8 points. Miss Megan Taylor, of Manchester, was again second, 63 points behind, while the 13-1|2-year-old Daphne Walker gained third place with 1,807.8 points.

Miss Walker's performance gained the greatest applause. She executed clever loops, spins, and jumps and a series of ballet steps, including several taken backwards on her toes.

Once she changed from a slow spin to a jump and back to the spin—an extraordinary feat.

Miss Walker was the only competitor to get the full six marks both for movement and execution from any one of the judges.

Gladys Jagger, who was also in the running for third place, broke down in the middle of her free skating and collapsed as she reached the barrier.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Cliff (holders) won the pairs championship for the fifth time running, and Graham Sharp also won the men's figure-skating championship for the fifth time in succession.

He defeated his consistent challenger, Freddie Tomlins, by 1,926.3 points to 1,858.7. Third was Geoffrey Yates with 1,630.8, and Ian Curry, the only Scottish competitor, was fourth with 1,514.0

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO. EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Yes, the 4th All-India Children's Gathering is over—and we have had such a happy time....

But just as I am writing this, some parties are still here. They like to see Bombay in all its glory. They also like to have an idea of its suburbs and surroundings.

I wonder what their experience was! I personally feel we were not able to do much for our guests. There were so many shortcomings in our arrangements, no doubt. All the same, we have had a wonderful experience.....and, sure enough, our friends, who make arrangements for the next year's gathering, will keep all this in view.

I never knew that Bombay was so "materialistic." And I found out that Bombay was really very expensive..... Any way, the things have happened as they had to..... And I sincerely apologise to all our friends—young and old, for all kinds of inconveniences caused to them. Of course, we did our best to satisfy our friends, but I think, we failed—our "best" even could not do much for them!

Our workers here were prepared to give their life and soul for the cause—but they could not get sufficient money.—And, in Bombay, I have experienced, it is more money than anything else that matters. If you have no money, you cannot do much in any line. Indeed, therefore. our guests had to undergo certain inconveniences.

WHAT THEY SAID.

However, our guests seemed to be quite liberal. If any one asked them what difficulties they had, they would say that they had none.....

Some of them came up on the stage and began to speak on the objects and uses of such gatherings as these. They praised our work for their cause, and they expressed a desire of visiting every gathering.

If our children and our workers who collected here at this occasion have been able to acquire that spirit of over-seeing the drawbacks in others and suit themselves to the circumstances available, even then, our gathering has been a success—indeed, a great success—and why not? Little children—you should have seen them patiently walking over certain distances, and that because we could not afford to spend on their transport by buses.....

Everything else otherwise, in my opinion, was all right. I hope, they lived comfortably during their short stay here. And I trust they liked the food arrangements also—although I fear they had all to adapt themselves to the kind of food I could give them. You know, every province has a peculiar food, and every one's taste is so different..... All the same, I believe, every thing went O.K.

Besides, what a beautiful programme we had of sight-seeing and Variety Entertainments. The Exhibition also was quite nice. In short, the children met each other, enjoyed together, made new friends, and then, went back to their places, with the happiest memories. I hope to give full account in details of all the four days' programme in my next letter to you. In the meanwhile, I give below the Reception Committee Chairman's speech, delivered by the Hon. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal.

The President's speech delivered by Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, the speech by Shrimati Lilavati Munshi delivered by her at the time of declaring our Exhibition open, and speeches made by other children and friends, as well as the full texts of resolutions passed at the Conference, will be given in the next issue. I shall also tell you in my next letter how our various friends helped us to make the best of what we had at our disposal and make the Gathering a success that it was!

THANKS AND BEST WISHES

Dada takes this opportunity to thank heartily all those friends who helped in making the 4th All-India Children's gathering a grand success ....

He was very happy to make new personal acquaintances with children and workers from all parts of India.

To every one of them he sends his Best Wishes and hopes that all of them will continue to remain in touch with him always!

Address for communications:
DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—Bombay.

WELCOME CHILDREN!

By The Hon. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you children, and share with you for a while that radiant joy untinged by the cares of a work-a-day world, which is your priceless treasure to offer to us who are advanced in age and have tasted the sweets and knocks of life. In all ages and climes of this tiny planet, the pure stream of your innocence—who dare call it ignorance?—and the sunshine of your smiling faces have inspired both the victor and the vanquished, the fortunate and the unfortunate. Such is your record in the task of alleviating human suffering and such your pride which should make crowned heads envy.

I am not here to teach you but to learn. For you contain in your little selves potential pandits and scholars and leaders and statesmen of the future. Indeed I recall with joy those happy, happy days when I was amongst you. How I wish I was one of you to-day, playing with you your innocent frolics and babbling with you days and nights under the stars in the endless fields of our country.

But my wish is in vain. I know you have condemned me by the rod of age as unfit to join you in your game of hide and seek, and I am thus denied the privilege of enjoying that mirth and merriment by which you convert this world into a paradise. So long this paradise continues to inspire mankind, there will be always hope for it.

CHILD'S WONDER-LAND

What does this child's wonderland stand for? It stands for purity, innocence and a buovant spirit naving its kinship in divinity. All these qualities you children have in abundance and it is the duty of your teachers to not only foster them so that in the fulness of time they might blossom forth into great deeds which might enrich the history of your country and raise her in the estimation of the world, but also give an effective and disciplined direction to them.

Children, this is the time of sowing in the period of life's arducus journey. You must play the part of expert little gardeners. As the gardener, rising with the rising sun, waters the plants, removes the weeds and thorns and watches day after day with loving care the growth of the seedling into plant and the plant into the tree, finding the fulfilment of his labour in the flowers and fruits which the garden yields, so too you children should sow in the little gardens of your minds even now good and noble ideas, daily watch their growth in home, class-room and the play-field, give a disciplined shape to them and finally translate them into action worthy of your past and of the promising future that time is unfolding.

THE ELDER'S RESPONSIBILITY

Great is the responsibility of your teachers in guiding you in this noble work. Remember that no work which does not bear the stamp of a disciplined personality and the imprint of a pure heart will last long Whether in playing, or in attending to your daily lesson or in serving your parents and teachers, do not allow the fence of discipline to be pulled down by mischievous intruders in the form of lavity and licence. Keep the tence strong and you have almost won the battle.

Inside the life-saving ring, no matter whether you play or toil at your lessons, every deed of yours will surely sprout. Tend the tiny sproutlings with the sacred waters of service to the needy and the helpless, and in the course of time, as the day follows night you will have the satisfaction of having reared a 'Kalpataru' that will more than reward your labour. You will not then fail to remember that what a grown-up comrade of yours said this evening was not a fairy tale but a genuine story of life.

The one thing that we need as individuals and as a nation is discipline first and discipline last. If you remember this simple truth I assure you that your deeds will shine forth like clear-cut diamonds set in golden cases. Or else they will be like the heaps of that precious stone left to waste uncared for in neglected mines.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, Presde speaking at the Flag Salutation

Srim. Lilavati Munshi declaring the Exhibition open.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Call it "Yam" or call it "Niyam" or call it discipline, or "Shishta" it is the same quality the cultivation of which has made nations great in the past and individuals successful in life.

THE CHILD-LIKE PERSONALITY

It is superflous for me to sermonize to an audience which claims to be the descendants of such ideal children as "Prahlad" and "Dhruv" whose parallel we shall in vain search in the annals of children's history. It will be like carrying coal to New Castle if I were to linger in dilating on India's past, especially when you have the rarest fortune of having before your very eyes, the child-like personality of Mahatma Gandhi in our Motherland to-day. He typifies in his great self all that is best and noblest in the childhood of all times. If his example fails to captivate you, I do not think any lecture howsoever learned and informed can produce any effect on you.

Healthy, strong and happy children are the index of a country's material and moral progress. Both the leaders of public life and the State should give greater attention to this aspect of the question, and devise ways to improve the present condition which is, to say the least, deplorable.

A visit to the United Kingdom, Germany or the United States will convince you of the truth of my observation. When we see the tremendous care which the State takes in these countries in regard to the rearing of children and their education, which manifests itself in a thousand and one ways, like construction of gardens, or parks, attractive playgrounds, sanitary arrangements, maternity clinics and children's homes, etc., need we search, I ask, for any stronger proof for their material greatness?

OUR PROGRAMME

I am aware that our programme is modest and simple in conception. It is good that it should be so. What availeth it to have a pompous scheme on paper never to be put into action? We have had enough of such spectacular things in the past. We seek the co-operation of parents and the public at large to lend a helping hand to the sacred work we have undertaken.

I must now conclude. The eyes of the children of the world are on you as to what you are doing? May you spread a message of hope and joy to those distant and expectant hearts and thus prove worthy of you.

May God give us the light to guide you in the right direction at this impressionable period of your life, which to-day happens to be also an eventful chapter in the history of humanity

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send Greetings of the following Sisters and Brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 9th to 15th January 1938.

1. Bro. Arun Mehta.
2. Sis. N. G. Krishna.
3. Bro. Tarun Banerjee.
4. Bro. Hasan Sarwar.
5. Sis. Sheila Petit.
6. Bro. Narottam Deish.
7. Sis. Kamala Sahni.
8. Bro. Jagadish Sanon.
9. Bro. Jagat Narayan.
10. Sis. Eva Maneckshaw.
11. Bro. Shreekant Daware.
12. Sis. Janet Muller.
13. Bro. Jimmy Khambatta.
14. Sis. Indira Dave.
15. Bro. Homi Seervai.
16. Bro. Pahlajsingh Khalsa.
17. Sis. Mohini Lajmi.
18. Bro. R. Agarwalla.
19. Bro. V. T. Narhari.
20. Bro. Keki Udwadia.
21. Sis. Khorshed Dolly.
22. Bro. Hussain Ahmad.
23. Bro. Stanley Kennedy.
24. Bro. G. K. Mani.
25. Sis. Emily Marks.
26. Sis. Rhoda Shroff.
27. Bro. Ajit Desai

I take this opportunity also to thank all those brothers and sisters who have kindly sent me X'mas Greetings and New Year Wishes, which I heartily reciprocate.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever

If you have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A. I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps. My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

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Full Address.....

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Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

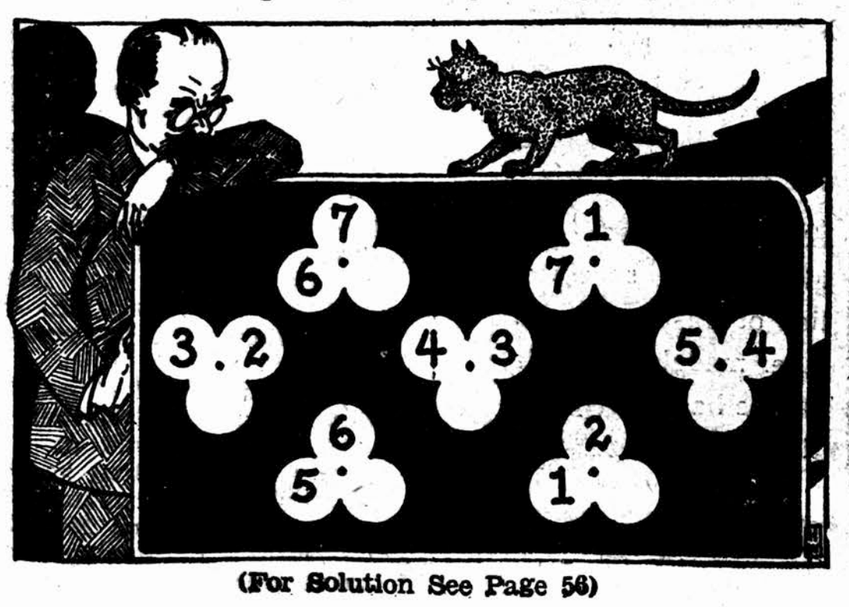
CHILDREN AT SPORTS

A Numerical Invention

THIS latest brain child of Professor Adlwitz is the, well, the professor has not as yet made up his mind just what it is. Unlike the mercenary inventor who creates only as need demands, the professor makes his inventions first and then determines for what they are to be used.

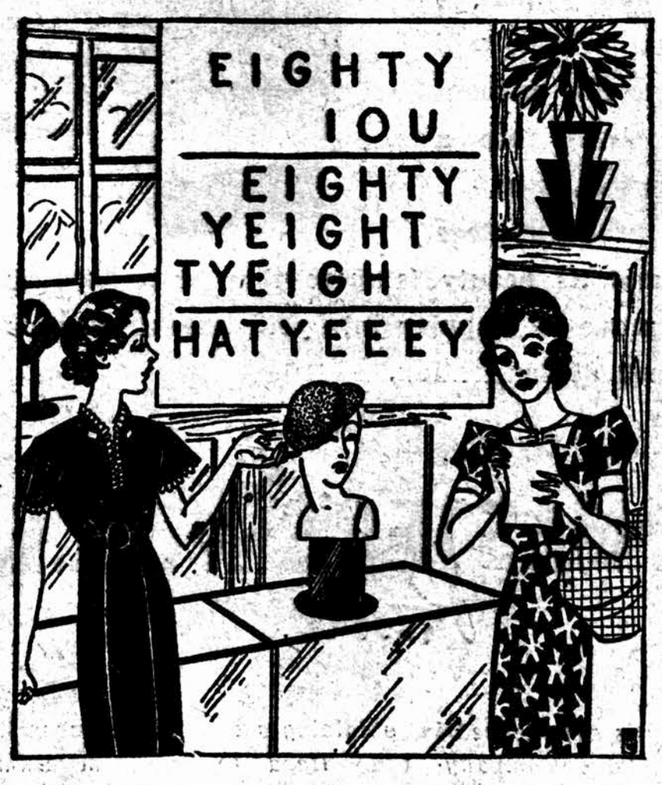
That is the phase of the problem he is now studying. He wants to add the digits from 1 to 7 to the blank leaflets of the clover leaves, so that any two figure number (excepting those containing 8, 9 and 0) can be formed from the numbers on the leaflets of a single clover leaf. Furthermore, Professor Adlwitz wishes every clover leaf to include at least one number the same as that of any other leaf.

Can you supply the digits as required by the professor?



(For Solution See Page 56)

A STRANGE BILL



"WHAT'S the idea of all these strange figures on this bill?" asked Mrs. Ned Neogam. "If that means my hat costs $80, I know a certain young husband who is going to have a fit when he sees this."

The saleslgirl was sympathetic. "My boss is a mathematical fanatic," she explained. "He makes up these puzzles for his customers. If they solve the puzzle he gives them, their bills are marked paid. All you have to do is to substitute the digits, 0, 1, 2, etc., for the 10 letters on the bill, so as to make a correct example in multiplication."

That should not be hard for any puzzlist to do, as each of the vertical columns contains so few different letters.

(For Solution See Page 56)

Ireland Becomes Free Sovereign State

(Continued from page 5)

personal morality or State responsibility, whose method was force, and whose object was the establishment of a social order destructive of human dignity and divorced from the ideas which he and they held on the supreme questions of man's supernatural destiny.

The lesson which they learned from all this was that there was a direct and immediate relation between the life of the individual and the life of the community and between the character of national communities and the trend of international affairs.

"A Weapon In Our Hands"

"The Constitution of Ireland", said Mr. O'Ceallaigh, "was fashioned for a shield upon the arm and a weapon in the hand of our people against the challenge thrown across half the width of the world.

"Our people stand—and have stood for more than a thousand years—for the public worship of Almighty God; the freedom of the individual to profess and practise his religion according to his conscience; the institution of the family as the basis of civil society; the indissolubility of the marriage bond; the rights of private property; liberty of speech, and the right of association and assembly subject to public order and morality.

"On these principles we have built our constitutional system and fundamental law, and we believe that fidelity to these principles will mean more in the long run to the preservation of civil society in this new Ireland of ours than the regulation of the organs of the State by which that society is ruled".

The directive principles of social policy which the people had set down for the general guidance of the National Parliament, he continued, were intended to promote the welfare of the whole people by securing and protecting an improved social order.

The principles of their Constitution bore down upon certain evils which had made for social unrest and class war elsewhere, and they had, as a positive side, the promotion of a better distribution of property, the regulation of credit in the interests of the community as a whole and the establishment of working farmers on the land in economic security.

The object of these principles was to help to guild up a sound social and progressive economic order within the nation.

A Great Civilisation

The Vice-President pointed out that it was only when the life of the nation was imperilled, when the greatest struggle that had ever taken place for the preservation of a nation began, that authentic national thought in Ireland began to define Irish nationality by stressing its difference and separateness from other nationalities—began, in other words to speak of the freedom of the Irish nation.

They knew what a great civilisation the inner life of the old Irish world was. The relics of the Irish mission of well-nigh six hundred years—if, indeed, it yet was over—were scattered all over the continent of Europe.

The conception of human life that lay behind the social and religious system of Ireland gave to that mission a singular loftiness of character, and in the broad humanity and the spiritual tradition which were the great distinction of their people persecution had no part.

Our Rights And Duty

No war of religion stained the path of their missionaries or followed in their wake

Had not the people with such a history the right and duty of impressing their national character upon their national law?

When their people stood in battle for seven centuries they did so because they knew that freedom was the essential condition of a vigorous Irish life.

The cause of that fight was not race antagonism or class hatred. They had stood for no other thing than the ancient tradition of Irish nationality, which was one of the oldest and most august traditions in the world.

Politically, the claim for freedom had rested upon the right to live the full and perpetual life of that tradition.

They, therefore, saw now completely the declaration of the Constitution asserted the right of the people of Ireland to rule in their own land in accordance with "their own genius and tradition" fitted into the context of their history. This declaration was made for the whole nation.

Referring to other provisions of the Constitution, Mr. O'Kelly said that no treaty and no constitutional arrangement which was based upon the partition of their national territory could long endure.

"It is no more possible", he declared, "to maintain the position upon which the Treaty of 1921 is based than it is possible to maintain those provisions of the Treaty of Versailles which are based upon the partition of certain European nations

"Our policy of non-intervention in the Spanish Civil War is founded upon our belief in the right of the people of Spain to rule in their own land and to settle the form of Government under which they desire to live.

"Our attitude to the crime of the partition of a nation's territory has been the same from Lord Palmerston's speech on the partition of Poland to the Lord Cranbourne's speech a few weeks ago on the partition of Palestine.

"Let us have no delusions on the question of Ireland. It is not the doing of the Irish people themselves. The real causes of partition lie outside the territory and outside the interests of our country".

Mr. O'Kelly asked his audience whether a constitutional system cast in the mould of a British colony of a hundred years ago, a system suited to countries like Canada, Australia or New Zealand, was ever a suitable system for a nation like ours.

Mickey Mouse's Papa as Polo Fan: Walt Disney, creator of the lovable screen character, "Mickey Mouse", seems to find something humorous in polo. He is shown with Rose Strada, German Actress, as they watched the game between the Mexican National Players and the All-California Polo Team at the Midwick Country Club.

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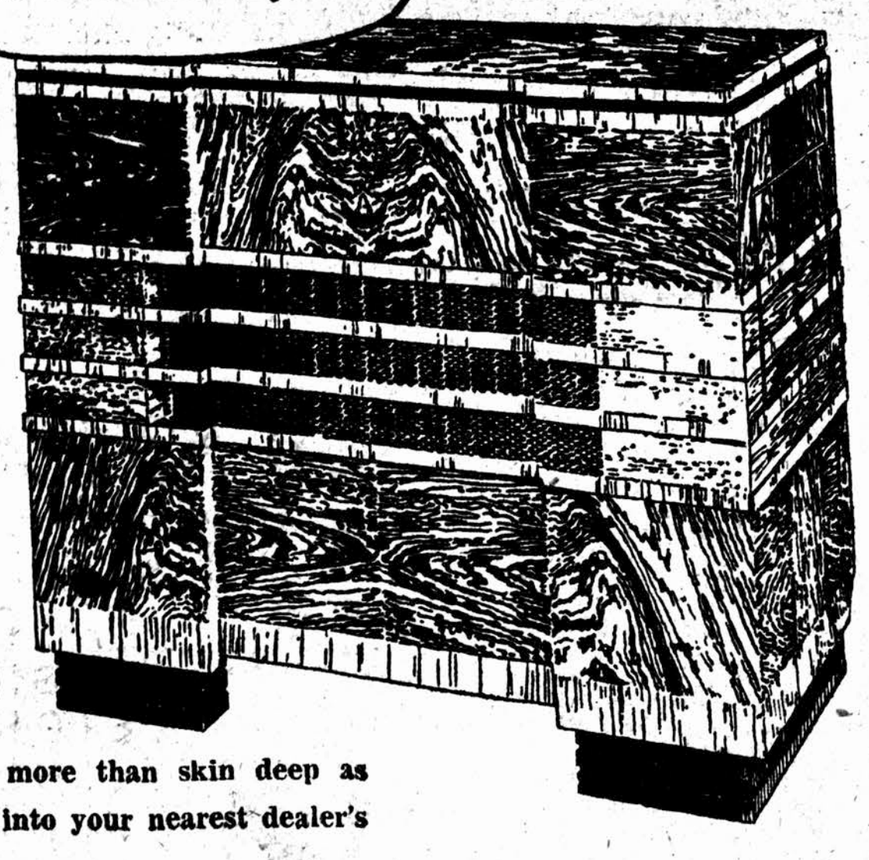

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H. 9

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Each copy issued during the month of Jan. 38 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at		Rs. 100
2 copies at		„ 50 each
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20 „		„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

INDIA HOLDS KEY TO PEACE IN FAR EAST

(Continued from page 1)

over democracy. Nobody can be a dictator of Japan—dictator of the type of Mussolini or Hitler. Mikado, the Emperor, outwardly though a sort of a dummy is something like an Indian god, who commands implicit faith and obedience and reverence without uttering a single word. He is a living idol of the pride and glory of Japan, to be worshipped and to receive inspiration by gazing him from a distance.

Powers To Pay Penalty

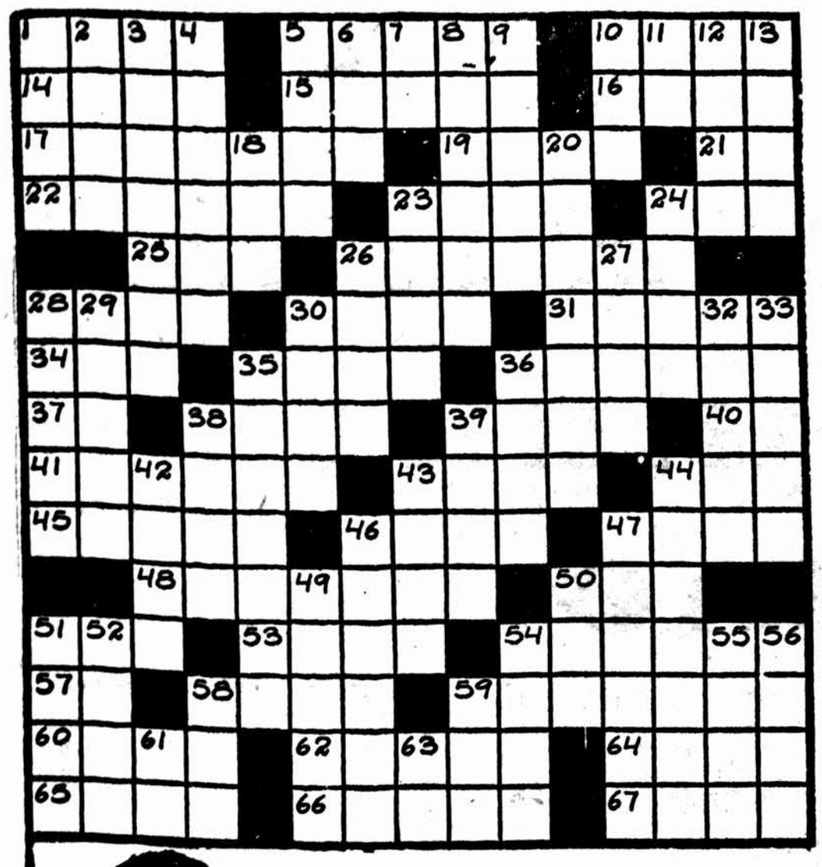
Under the pretext of wiping out the Russian influence, Japan started the holy crusade against prevailing communism in China. It is a policy to divert the attention of her nationals to effect drastic changes into the internal administration.

Japan not only wants to conquer China, but she is determined to wipe off the influence of all the foreigners in the East. Europe is divided to-day, and it has given the best opportunity to Japan to realise her dreams. Japan is having and will have free hand in China. To-day Japan demands the customs of Shanghai, to-morrow she will have her hold over post and currency and afterwards she will maintain a strong police force in the International Settlement to maintain peace and order in the settlement, which is supposed to be the stronghold of Chinese revolutionaries. Japan will be the self-appointed guardian to safeguard the interest of foreign Powers. A word against Japan in the Settlement will not be tolerated, and every time the bayonets will be raised in the name of the prestige of Japan. The only way to purchase peace in Shanghi is to bequeathe all the rights of the different concessions to Japan. The meek and mute spectators of Sino-Japanese war will thus reap the fruits of their sins.

India, The Saviour

England has more to lose than to get by war in the East. India is determined to get Swaraj and she aspires to be the equal partner in the British Commonwealth. And England plunging into war means conceding what India desires to get. Without India's co-operation it is impossible for England to take any hazardous step. Shanghai she cannot protect, Hongkong she will not able to defend against the rush of Japanese War Dogs, and Singapore though a well protected naval base, will be reduced to the State of Belgium in the Great War. To defeat Japan, single handed in the Pacific—in her own waters is a herculian task. France is afraid of Italy and Germany. America is wobbling and wavering. Russia is afraid of Japan and Germany, and as such no power will be in position to offer successful resistance to the Japanese offensive. The only way to maintain peace in the Far East is to have ample opportunity to India to arm herself from top to toe. A strong, powerful and well-armed India will maintain the balance of power in the East.

Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

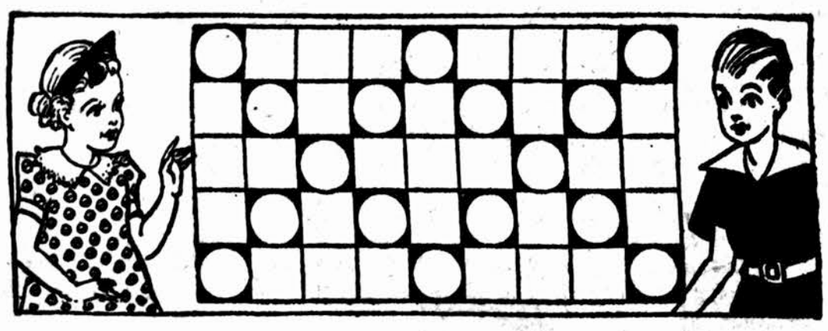
1—Borders.
5—What orator made the famous speech on conciliation with the American colonies?
10—Who wrote "The Prisoner of Zenda"?
14—Inland sea of Russia.
15—Pertaining to a continent.
16—Fragrance.
17—Maker of women's robes.
19—Designating the lowest tides.
21—Jumbled type.
22—Malicious intention.
23—Former Russian ruler.
24—Female of the domestic fowl.
25—Japanese coin.
26—Estimate.
28—What poet wrote "The Song of the Shirt"?
30—Roman deity of death.
31—Who was the inventor of dynamite?
34—Possess.
35—A French gold coin.
36—Come to.
37—Island off the coast of France near La Rochelle.
38—Ward off.
39—Member of an Algonquian tribe.
40—Symbol for selenium.
41—That which corresponds with something else.
42—Be unsuccessful.
44—Food chewed a second time.
45—Where are the famous Krupp Works?
46—Slipped.
47—Performs.
48—Form in which a work is published.
50—Pale.
51—Mineral spring.
53—What is the commercial center of Seward Peninsula?
54—Immature forms of insects.
57—Exclamation.
58—In this place.
59—Who wrote the famous life of Samuel Johnson?
60—Melody.
62—What was the ancient name for the western portion of Asia Minor?
64—Preposition.
65—What Scottish engineer applied the governor principle for regulating the speed of steam engines?
66—Protuberance of the skull.
67—Element.

VERTICAL

1—Incarnation of Vishnu.
2—Metal.
3—In what city is the University of Wisconsin?
4—Covered with viscous mud.
5—Nocturnal flying animals.
6—Utilize.
7—Japanese measure.
8—Of what state was Alfred Landon governor?
9—Son of Aphrodite.
10—Jump on one foot.
11—Supposed hypnotic force.
12—Who said, "The proper study of mankind is man"?
13—Ireland.
18—Heavenly body.
20—Borough in Sussex, England.
23—Gull-like bird.
24—Who was the Greek goddess of youth?
26—State of mind.
27—Wander.
28—Who were the Greek goddesses of the seasons?
29—A salt lake in Inyo County, California.
30—Dynasty.
32—Follow.
33—City in England.
35—Like the king of beasts.
36—Dry.
38—Ran away.
39—Who was the slayer of Abel?
42—On the ocean.
43—Mass of floating ice.
44—Assemble.
46—Who was the second son of Jacob and Leah?
47—Who wrote the "Origin of Species"?
49—Japanese gateway.
50—Existed.
51—Who wrote "Arms and the Man"?
52—Estuary of Brazil.
54—Temporary use.
55—Lowest female voice.
56—Biblical name meaning strong oak (Joshua XIX:43).
58—Covering for the head.
59—Combining form: connected with life.
61—Pronoun.
63—Symbol for nickel.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

A Criss-Cross of Names



FILL in the vertical rows of squares with five-letter words which read upwards and answer the definitions that follow.

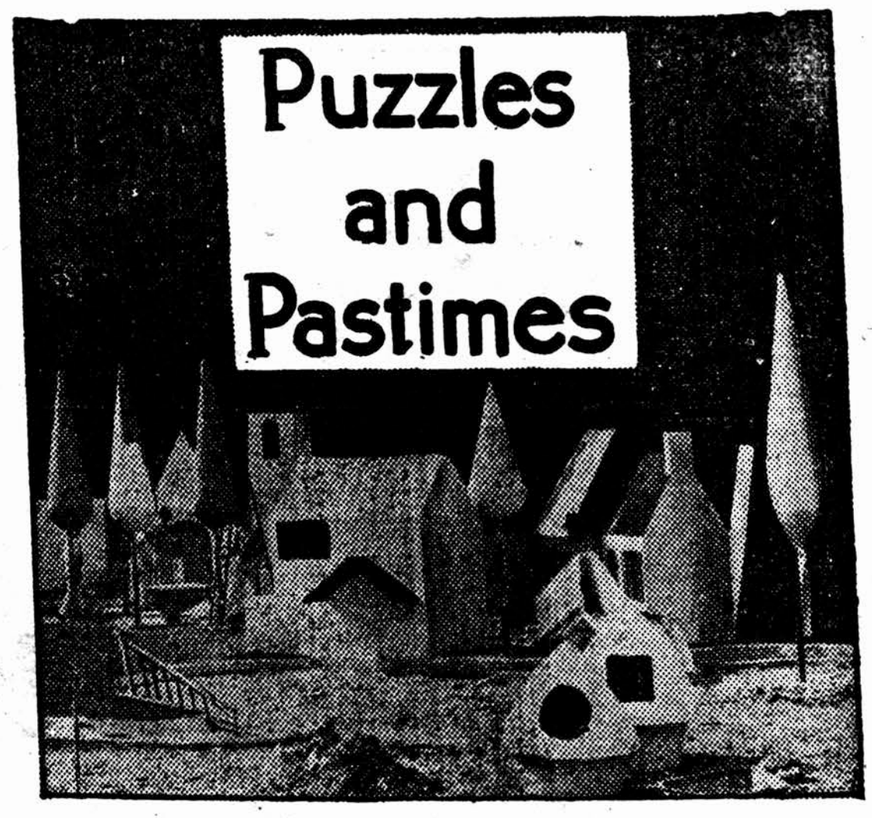
If you choose the correct words, then the nine letters that fill the circles, reading diagonally downward from the upper left-hand corner to the center circle at the bottom and from there to the upper right-hand corner will spell the name of the little boy who is shown in the drawing.

The name of the little girl who is pictured at the left will be spelled by the letters which fill the nine circles, starting with the lower left-hand corner, going diagonally upward to the center circle at the top and thence diagonally downward to the circle in the lower right-hand corner.

The nine definitions are as follows:

1. The scriptures of the Mohammedans. 2. A polite form used in addressing a lady. 3. The name by which a literary production is known. 4. A Persian copper coin. 5. To come above the horizon. 6. A trap. 7. A steeple. 8. To bend the knee. 9. A frame used by an artist to hold the canvas on which he is painting.

(For Solution See Page 56.)



THE BARN DANCE

HE LOOKS LIKE OUR TEACHING THE DROP KICK.
SHE OUGHT TO BE ON THE.
AND ARE SCRAPPING AGAIN.
WITH A LITTLE YOU'LL LEARN THE STEP
WHY DIDN'T YOU WEAR A INSTEAD OF THAT BOW TIE?

LAST evening was a big night, for it was the occasion of the Math Club's shindig in Barney's barn. How the rafters of the old stable resounded to the scraping of the fiddle and the tramp of feet as the couples pounded the floor in a breakdown. It was a real old-fashioned get-together, for the sole purpose of giving everybody a good time. For this one night everyone hied back a hundred years or so and imagined himself to be in the middle of the nineteenth century. No backwoodsman ever had as difficult a time trying to be modern as those youngsters had trying to be old-fashioned.

In one of their games, the players had to describe the sort of vehicle in which they traveled to the dance, it being assumed that they were still living in the days before gasoline and steam transportation. Six of the vehicles mentioned in the game occur in the conversation in the accompanying drawing. Of course, they are left out of the picture, or this would not be a puzzle at all. Can you supply them? A study of the balloons will reveal the places where the words have been omitted.

(For Solution See Page 56.)

Anagrams in Deletion

TO solve these anagrams, take one letter from the words in capitals, then re-arrange remaining letters to spell the anagram word. Write the removed letters in first vertical row and the words in the horizontal rows.

Take from the word LADIES a letter and the rest
Will spell a new word that implies the "best."

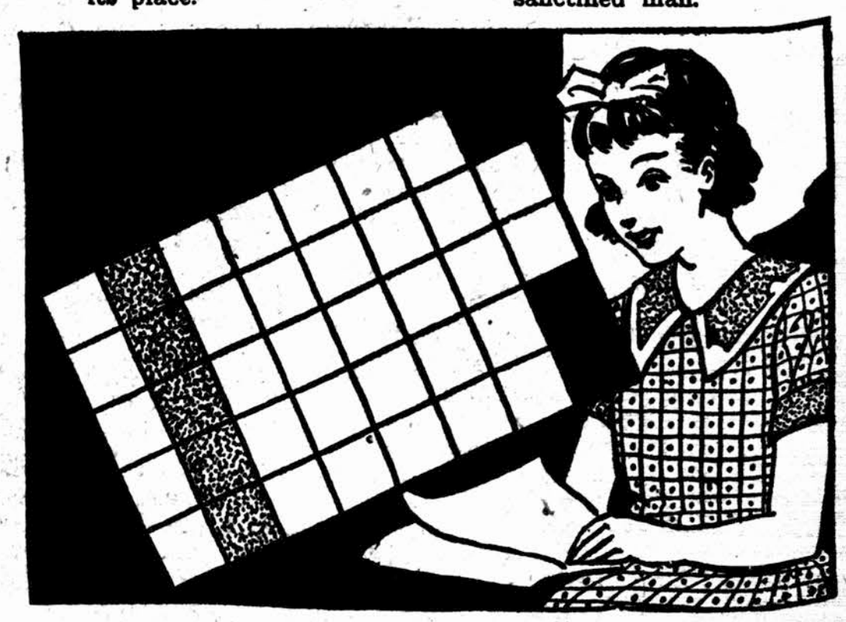
If from the word PIRATES a letter you erase
A word meaning minister takes its place.

Take from the word TRIBUTE a letter and try
To find a word that spells what dairies supply.

If next from the word DRIVEN a letter you save
You'll spell a man working beneath the wave.

From the word TRAGIC a letter's elimination
Spells the name of many a man's consolation.

Now take all five dropped letters and you can
Spell the word that means a sanctified man.



(For Solution See Page 56.)

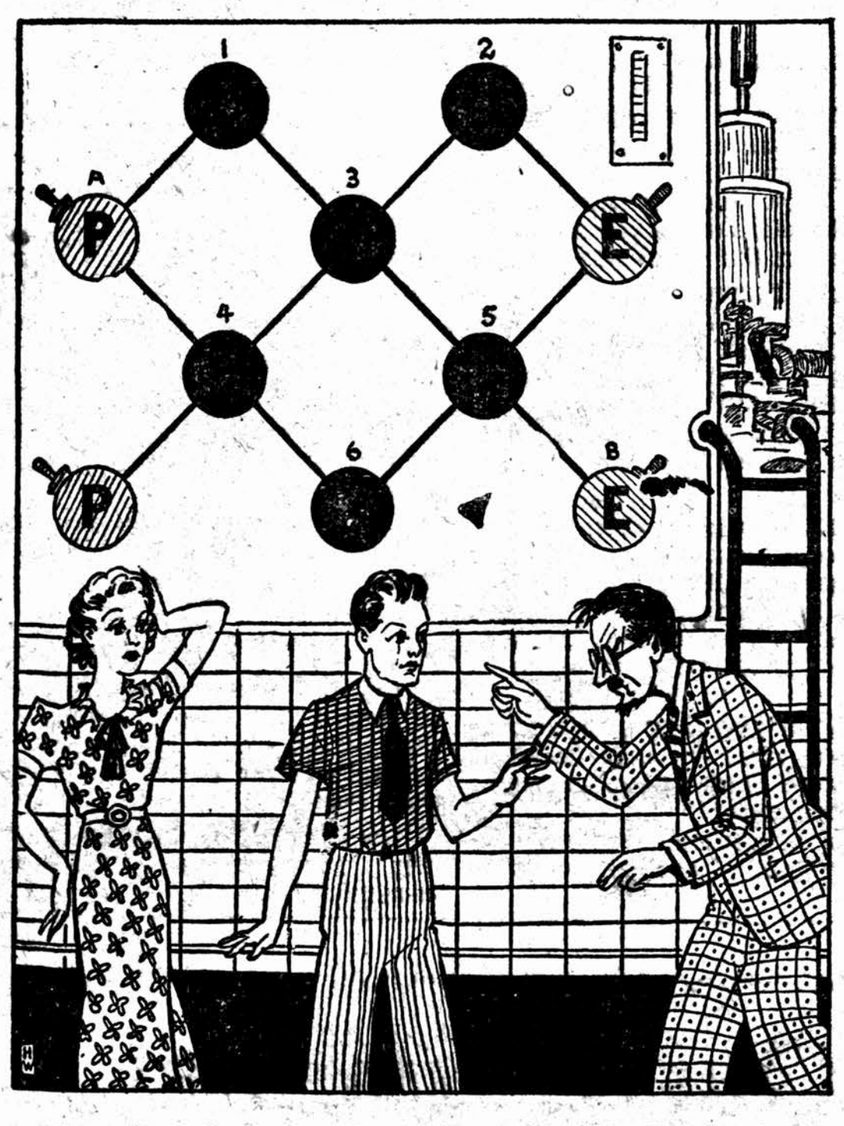
SHIFTING ATOMIC GEARS

PROFESSOR KARL KEINVERSTAND'S patience exploded at last: "I'm fed-up with this trip!" he shouted. "I have to run this interplanetary machine, sitting up all night figuring out gravitational attractions in order that we are not wrecked on some asteroid. And what do you do? You simply kill a couple of dinosaurs before breakfast or muss up the aborigines on the planets we visit. And as for that insipid blonde—all she does is stand around and pose, getting herself captured every now and then by some antediluvian monster, so that you can rescue her.

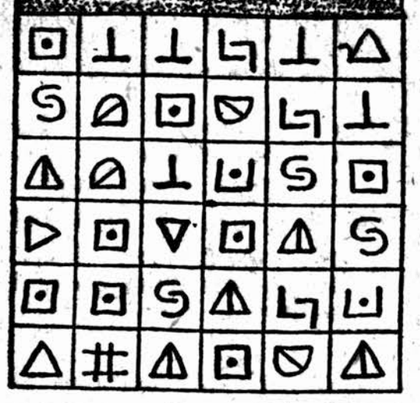
"Here I tell you to shift the proton gears on this atom-regulator over to the right side and the electron gears to the left side. If I had not rushed in this second, you'd have blown our gondola to smithereens. Every high school pupil knows that a proton is charged with positive electricity, while an electron contains negative electricity and that the two are, therefore, attracted to each other. Yet you were about to shift one of the proton disks onto the same line with one of the electron disks. Why do you suppose the regulator contains so many power lines, if not to keep the protons and electrons apart?"

Instead of wasting all this time in censure, the professor would have done better to explain to Dick Dashing how to exchange the gadgets. Of course, if Dick had been a puzzlist, this would have been unnecessary, for the puzzlist will readily discover a way to exchange the four disks, moving one at a time any distance in one direction without ever having a P disk on the same line with an E disk. It can be done in as few as 18 moves.

The solver will do well to cut out four slips of paper marking them P, Pa, E and Eb, using these as counters. Numbers have been placed in the drawing to facilitate the explanation of the moves in the answer.



A Cryptogram of Hieroglyphs



ALTHOUGH this cryptogram of hieroglyphs at first may appear to be "all Greek to you," nevertheless, you will find that it is, after all, very plain English, once you have discovered the correct solution.

There are circumstances when seeing is found to be of much greater importance than hearing, a fact which is set forth in the maxim whose nine words are concealed in the maze of 36 hieroglyphs.

Each hieroglyph stands for a certain letter, so the first thing you do is to translate the odd-looking characters into their correct letters. By this step you convert the hieroglyphs into a letter maze. Now all you have to do is to start with a certain letter and by moving from square to square in any direction, trace out the letters that spell the words of the maxim. All 36 letters are used.

A Real Problem in Posers

A POSER for mathematical wizards is presented in the puzzle problem, the solution of which consists of two consecutive odd numbers which are shown among the 10 digits.

The difference between the squares of the two numbers is 32 and the sum of their squares is 130.

Four times the sum of the two numbers is one more than the number that results from multiplying together the two unknown numbers. The sum of the two numbers is a number of two digits, whose total in turn is equal to the smaller of the two numbers.

With the aid of these numerous clues see how quickly you can find the two numbers.

The Faulty Speedometer

NOW that Al Batross has a new car, he decided to pay a surprise visit to his old schoolmate, Mike. To be sure, Al had never been to Mike's farm before, but he knew that it was 115 miles away on the same highway as his own house. The new car had been taken off the truck at Al's door and the speedometer registered no miles, so Al counted on locating Mike's place by a sort of dead reckoning. He would drive along the road until the speedometer registered 115 miles and there would be Mike's place.

Bright and early the next morning, Al started out. He drove until the speedometer registered 115 miles only to find himself in the midst of a forest, miles away from any habitation. Disconsolately, Al drove on 25 miles farther to a garage, where he told his troubles to the mechanic. The latter examined the speedometer and discovered that it was registering eight per cent too low. This had caused Al to drive past Mike's farm. The mechanic adjusted the speedometer to register correctly, but he did not change the total miles traveled.

Al drove back the way he had come. What should the speedometer register when he reaches Mike's farm?

(For Solution See Page 56.)

Bowling with Sticks

STICK bowling is now becoming a popular pastime. As many as a score of players can take part at one time, either individually or in teams. Instead of rolling balls, however, sticks are thrown down an area corresponding in size to a regular bowling alley.

Five small, round sticks (one inch thick, four inches long and flat at each end) are used, each one bearing a number, the total adding up to 20. The three throwing sticks are 14 inches long, two and one-half inches in diameter and slightly tapered at both ends.

The five pins, set on end 30 paces from the throwing line, are arranged in a vertical row of three with a pin on each side of the center one, 21 inches apart.

The object of the game is for each player to knock down in three throws as many pins as possible, scoring points according to the number on the pin. The winning score is 100 points.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"I suppose you'd be surprised if I gave you a cheque for a present, George?" said Mrs. Robinson.

"Indeed!" replied her husband.

"Well, here it is—all made out and ready for you to sign."

* * *

"You may call for me about 2 a.m., James—I'll be under the fourth table on the right...."

* * *

The anti-tobacco crank was holding forth.

"You go into a tobacconist's shop," he bawled, "you place sixpence on the counter, you get a packet of cigarettes—and you get more. For in the wake of those cigarettes come beer, whisky, brandy, and——"

"Struth!" interrupted one of his listeners, "who's your blinkin' tobacconist?"

The young man who had been calling so frequently on Helen came at last to see her father.

Finally, the suitor made his announcement: "It's a mere formality, I know, but we thought it would be pleasing to you if it were observed in the usual way."

Helen's father stiffened.

"And may I inquire," he asked, "who suggested that asking my consent to Helen's marriage was a mere formality?"

"Yes," replied the young man. "It was Helen's mother."

* * *

The big city chap visited a very small town that somehow boasted a newspaper. The press itself was located in the rear of the general store, and as he entered the visitor saw the editor engaged in a quarrel with two elderly men.

"Sorry to find you fighting," he remarked, after the men had left. "Who were those men—the owners of the paper?"

"Owners nothing," snorted the editor. "That was the circulation!"

Stopping to pass the time of day with a farmer, a tourist learned that the farmer's father, ninety years old, was still living and working on the farm where he was born.

"Ninety years old, eh?" asked the tourist.

"Yes, father is close on ninety", the farmer replied.

"Is his health good?"

"'Tain't much now. He's been complainin' for a few months back."

"What's the matter with him?"

"I dunno. Sometimes I think farmin' don't agree with him."

* * *

Said Mr. Henpeck, who had just overheard his wife scolding the maid, "You and I both seem to be in the same umfortunate position, Mary."

"Not likely!" replied the maid. "I'm giving her a week's notice to-morrow."

"Did father seem pleased when you told him of the £200 you have saved?" asked the newly-engaged girl of her "fiance".

"I think so," was the reply. "He borrowed it."

* * *

A new housemaid had to call a visitor to dinner. She found him using a toothbrush.

"Well, is he coming?" asked the lady of the house, when the maid returned.

"Yes, ma'am, directly," was the reply; "he's just sharpening his teeth."

* * *

A woman went to the bank and asked for a new cheque-book.

"I've lost the one you gave me yesterday," she explained. "But it doesn't matter. I took the precaution of signing all the cheques as soon as I got it. So, of course, it won't be of use to anyone else."

* * *

Pa: "No, I won't buy you a trumpet for Christmas. You'd disturb me too much, with it."

Jack: "I wouldn't, pa. I'd only play it while you were asleep."

SOLUTION FOR THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Speedometer: The speedometer should register 173 miles at Mike's farm. When Al's speedometer registered 115 miles, he actually had driven 125 miles, so he would have to go back 10 miles from that point to reach Mike's farm. Instead of turning back, however, Al drove 25 miles farther which, since the speedometer registered eight per cent. too low; would appear on the speedometer as 23 miles. On the return trip, however, the readings would be correct. Hence the number of miles on the speedometer would be 115 plus 23 plus 25 plus 10, which is 173 miles.

Barn Dance: The names of the six vehicles are: Coach, Stage, Diligence, Four-in-hand, Clarence and Victoria.

Strange Bill: The problem in multiplication is 230.769 times 341 equals 78.692.229.

Numerical Invention: The leaflets are numbered 672, 713, 325, 436, 547, 561 and 124.

Atomic Gears: The solution is found in 18 moves, as follows, the first character indicating the counter to be moved and the second showing the circle to which it is moved: A4, B1, E5, A2, Br, E6, P3, Pb, A3, EE, B6, A1, E2, B4, A5, Ba, Ep, Ae.

Criss-Cross Names: The names of the children are Nathaniel and Katherine. Reading upwards the words in the vertical rows are: 1. Koran. 2. Madam. 3. Title. 4. Shahi. 5. Arise. 6. Snare. 7. Spire. 8. Kneel. 9. Easel.

Anagrams: The words are: Ideal, Priest, Butter, Diver, Cigar. The five removed letters spell the word saint.

Poser Problem: The two consecutive odd numbers are seven and nine.

Cryptogram: The odd-looking characters stand for the letters that spell the words of the following adage: One eye-witness is better than ten hear-says.

Conundrums: 1. The drums in his ears. 2. Because nothing ever goes on there.

R	I	M	S	■	B	U	R	K	E	■	H	O	P	E
A	R	A	L	■	A	S	I	A	N	■	O	D	O	R
M	O	D	I	S	T	E	■	N	E	A	P	■	P	I
A	N	I	M	U	S	■	T	S	A	R	■	H	E	N
■	■	S	E	N	■	M	E	A	S	U	R	E	■	■
H	O	O	D	■	M	O	R	S	■	N	O	B	E	L
O	W	N	■	L	I	O	N	■	A	D	V	E	N	E
R	E	■	F	E	N	D	■	C	R	E	E	■	S	E
A	N	A	L	O	G	■	F	A	I	L	■	C	U	D
E	S	S	E	N	■	S	L	I	D	■	D	O	E	S
■	■	E	D	I	T	I	O	N	■	W	A	N	■	■
S	P	A	■	N	O	M	E	■	L	A	R	V	A	E
H	A	■	H	E	R	E	■	B	O	S	W	E	L	L
A	R	I	A	■	I	O	N	I	A	■	I	N	T	O
W	A	I	T	■	I	N	I	O	N	■	N	E	O	N

(Solution for this Week's Puzzle.)

Our Humorist At Large

Sweet thing (visiting dry dock): "Really, Captain, it is an unheard of technical wonder One cannot imagine how the great iron monster can rise into the air."

"Give me an example of a man who breaks his word."
"My Uncle—he stutters."

"You are accused of threatening a police constable and saying you would strike him."
"You See, Sir, I have lost some front teeth and often words escape me that I did not intend to say."

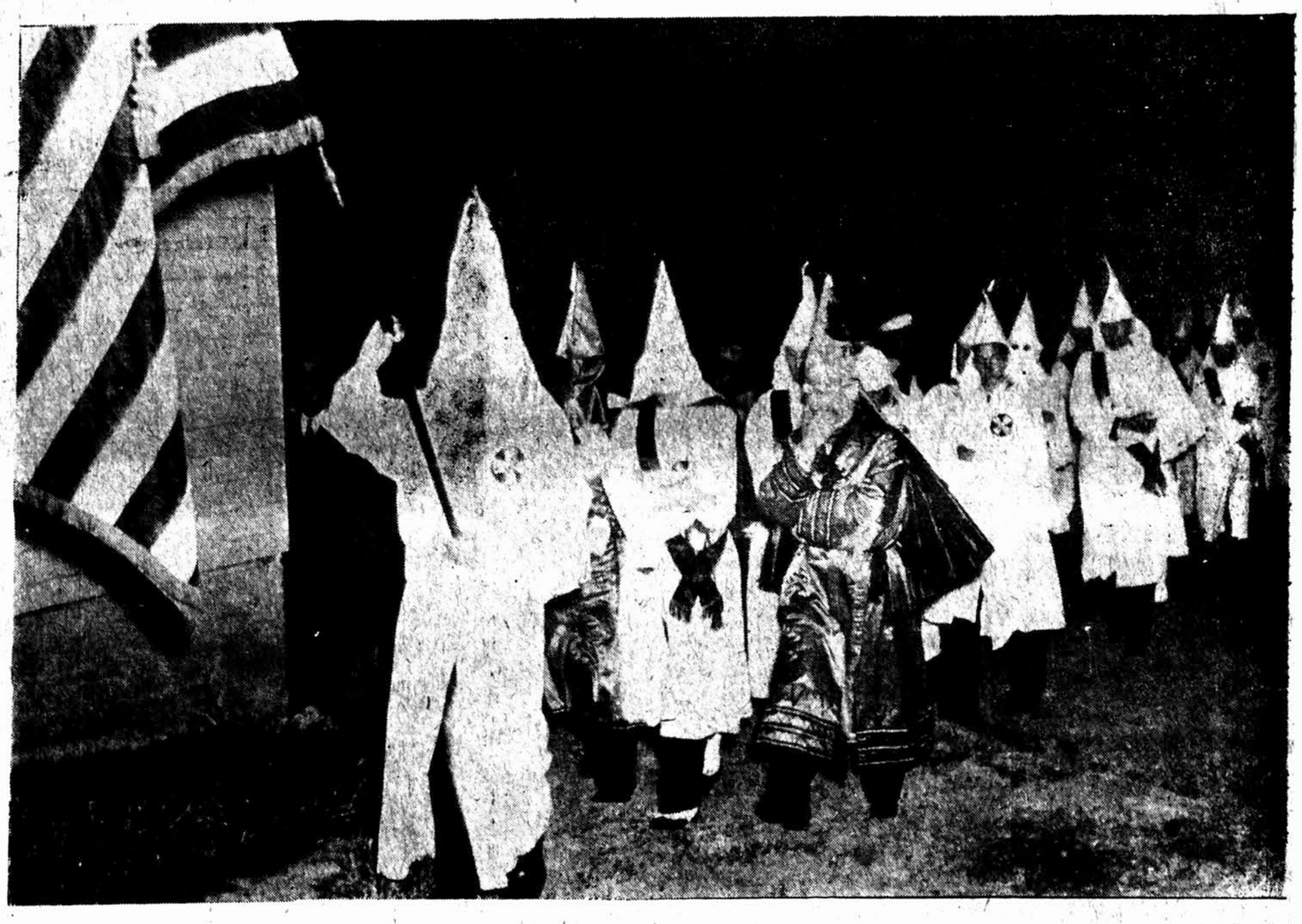
Kidnapped son of a millionaire: "I say, do you want to know something? My father declared his bankruptcy yesterday!"

Mrs. Newlywed (to grocer) "And the flour you sold me was so tough my husband couldn't eat the cocoa I made with it."

".....and then, after you've touched your toes six times each morning for a week, you'll be able to do it as easily as I do."

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF SHALIMAR GARDENS, LAHORE.

—Z. D. Barni.



Members of the KU KLUX KLAN, some unmasked and others hooded, march behind the American flag from convention headquarters to the field outside the city limits of York, Pa. There they burnt a large cross which was visible for miles around. It was the climax of the annual State "Klorero" attended by over 300 delegates.

DANCING TO HIS TUNE: A DANCE AT GHOLVAD

—Photo by B. F. Ferreira.

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(SUNDAY EDITION)

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